THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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WILL THE NEW TARIFF BRING BETTER TIMES?

THE BEST INTENTIONS oft fail of appreciation. Six days a week, from January 6 till June 29, Republican tariff-makers labor on a bill intended to "become the Magna Carta for the perpetuation of our American standard of living and to be the constitution of a uniform and universal prosperity," only to be informed by one of the most influential and regular Republican dailies of New England, that if their bill were to be made law now "we should probably find ourselves on the edge of a deeper plunge into public and private adversity than we have yet taken." The chairman of the committee that drafted the bill modestly disavows having produced a panacea for all national ills, yet ventures to "predict with great confidence that its effect upon American industry and American labor will be entirely beneficial," and he is told by a leading business journal that his schedules "have been so framed as to delay and perhaps check complete restoration of prosperity." Friends of a protective tariff as represented by dailies like the Republican Buffalo *Express* and the Independent Washington *Post* agree with the Congressman from Wisconsin, however, that the enactment of the tariff law he has proposed will be most beneficial and will hasten "the progress of business revival." Democratic critics concentrate upon the effect which they think the tariff schedules proposed by Mr. Fordney would have on the consumer. They are "extortions," says one; they "will victimize the consumer," declares another. "Vicious," "monstrous," and "indefensible" are other characterizations coming from papers which dislike a protective tariff on general principles. Thus another tariff fight is on in the press as well as in Congress, and the battle is being fought chiefly over the effect of the new rates upon prices and business conditions. The first onset seems to be made by the attacking party, and we therefore find editorial defense of the Fordney tariff plan somewhat scarce as yet; the defenders are apparently still engaged in bringing up and unlimbering their big guns. But on both sides the combatants seem to be hampered by what we might call "low visibility." It is practically impossible to tell just how much higher the suggested rates will be than those now existing or to estimate how closely they parallel those of the old Payne-Aldrich Law. It is difficult to say what their effect will be on business, since all the duties are to be estimated on an entirely new principle and most of them are to be subject to modification by executive decree. So the lines of battle are likely to shift and be redrawn again and again from time to time, and there will be amending and clarifying of the measure by both friends and foes before the new Republican tariff law is finally enacted. The Fordney Bill, reported formally in the House on July 6, is to be voted on July 21. Correspondents expect that it will be adopted, possibly with amendments. It will go to the Senate, where it will be debated at length and perhaps virtually redrawn. It may be shunted aside in favor of the new revenue bill. None of the correspondents expects final action before September or October at the very earliest. Thus it is evident that there will be time for expressions of public opinion to have their effect upon the form which the bill eventually takes.

In the past tariffs have generally been revised by simply taking the old schedules and changing the rates opposite each article on the list. But Mr. Fordney and his committee have completely broken with the past, and their chief innovations must be noted at the outset in order that editorial commendation and criticism may be intelligible to the reader. As the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent calls attention to some of the "high spots" in the bill:

"1. The American valuation plan, virtually a novelty in this country's tariff legislation. As a result of the adoption of this plan, it is impossible to size up the effect of the bill as a whole, even the experts being divided as to whether it imposes rates higher or lower than those of the Payne-Aldrich Law of 1909.

"2. The dye-licensing feature, which is also a distinct innovation. If this scheme is adopted a virtual embargo will be placed on competitive German dyestuffs, and the United States Tariff Commission will be given powers of administration and control similar to those exercised during the war by the War-Trade Board.

"3. A set of administrative provisions more comprehensive in scope than those of any previous bill.

"4. A set of schedules varying greatly in quality—some the work of old-line protectionists and some the more moderate product of the Tariff Commission. In the latter category, for instance, is the classification in the chemical schedule, said to be the latest word in scientific construction.

"5. A number of sections which give the President unprecedented powers to bargain with other nations in matters of tariff on a basis of special concessions."

Nearly $700,000,000 in revenue will be raised annually by the proposed law, say Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, as compared with the $322,000,000 raised by the Underwood tariff last year. While accurate comparison is impossible, it would seem from various estimates that the rates in the new bill will be roughly the same as those of the Payne-Aldrich Law and perhaps three times as great as those of the existing tariff.

Chairman Fordney's belief that "the rates prescribed in the new tariff bill will stimulate American industries and cause a revival of business in general," are, he says, based on the fact that—

"Under existing rates many products from Germany, Japan, and other countries are coming upon the American markets at far less than the American cost of production. The displacement of American labor is the inevitable result. The purpose of the new bill is to enable American industries to meet the severe competition to which they are now subjected.

"If time would permit, a long list of industries now seriously affected by the importation of articles at prices with which they can not compete and maintain the American standard of wages could be cited. Cutlery, glassware, many kinds of textiles,

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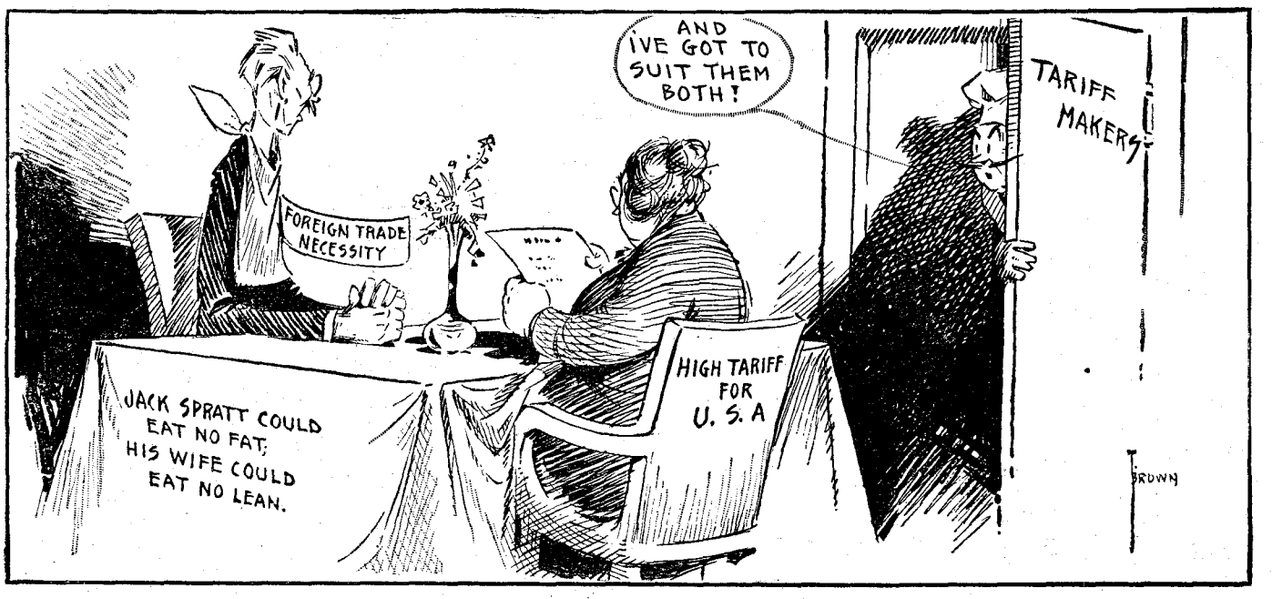
AND IVE GOT TO SUIT THEM BOTH!
TARIFF MAKERS
FOREIGN TRADE NECESSITY
HIGH TARIFF FOR U. S. A
JACK SPRATT COULD EAT NO FAT; HIS WIFE COULD EAT NO LEAN.
BROWN

PROBLEM FOR THE COOK.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

and other commodities of foreign production are displacing similar domestic articles which can and should be made in the United States by American labor, and which we trust will be when the new bill becomes a law."

The industrial depression now felt in this country is, according to the majority report of the Ways and Means Committee, "the inevitable result of the offering of foreign goods upon the American market at less than the American cost of production." The proposed rates, we read, "will permit the products of American labor to compete with foreign goods in the American market without sacrificing the American standard of living." The high rates on agricultural products are defended thus:

"This is an all-American tariff on a normal basis. The act of 1913 practically placed the farmer on the free list. In the rehabilitation of our industries the products of agricultural industry, in which some 30,000,000 of our people are engaged, are entitled to protection on the same basis as those of other industries. From the farms come the raw materials for two prime necessities of life, food and clothing, in the production of which we should at all times be self-sustaining."

The virtual embargo on foreign dyestuffs is declared to be justified by the fact that the German dye syndicate is now "as rich and powerful as ever," and the "whole huge German dye industry, capable before the war of supplying the entire demand of the world, is now combined in a single immense trust organized on purpose to fight its way back to the former German world monopoly."

The Committee's reasons for adopting the "American-valuation system" were these:

"1. The assessing of duties on home values will to a large degree eliminate fraudulent undervaluation, a long-continued practise.

"2. The assessment of *ad valorem* duties on American values will equalize the amount of duty to be collected on similar articles from various countries, regardless of variation in foreign-market values and fluctuations in currency."

In the main, this is a good measure, in the opinion of the Buffalo *Express* (Rep.), "and its early enactment should help the progress of business revival." The Washington *Post*, generally considered an Administration spokesman, similarly believes that there is a justifiable difference of opinion with regard to certain schedules, but indorses the bill as a whole:

"If there be any oversanguine citizens who look forward to an instantaneous cure of the industrial and business maladies which afflict the nation solely by the passage of the new tariff act, they are doomed to disappointment. But there is every reason to expect that the new tariff, built on protective lines, will contribute very materially to the cure.

"It is an old argument, but one which nevertheless has lost none of its impressive truth, that every ship-load of foreign goods brought into this country displaces a like amount of American-made goods and to that extent brings a loss to American capital and labor.

"The needed protection will be afforded by the new tariff which Congress is about to enact. The average *ad valorem* rates in the bill that has been framed are about three times as great as the average rates in the Underwood tariff, and they are made more effective still through the provision for American valuation of imports. Home industries thus will be encouraged to resume operations, giving employment to many idle workers, capital will again be busy, and in this way Chairman Fordney's prediction that the new tariff will be beneficial to both industry and labor will be fulfilled.

"The good effects which will accrue from a protective tariff under existing world conditions can not be overestimated. Idle capital and labor create a situation which is not pleasant to contemplate and relief from which is highly desirable. It would be folly to entertain the thought that a protective tariff would of itself readjust the world and right the topsyturvy conditions that have followed in the wake of the war, but that it will assist in doing so can not be doubted."

Turning to the numerous company of critics, we note the declaration of Congressman John Garner (Dem., Texas), ranking minority member of the Ways and Means Committee, that instead of bringing relief, the proposed schedules would be such a burden upon American consumers that they would compel its repeal or modification within the life of the present Congress. If the new rates can bring in all the revenue its advocates say, continues Mr. Garner,

"It means an additional cost to the consumers of this nation of at least $2,000,000,000, and it will be observed that the larger portion of this burden will fall upon the actual necessities of life. That means that every man, woman, and child in the United States during the life of this measure will be compelled to contribute to the beneficiaries of these rates the sum of $20 per annum each."

The member from Texas speaks the mind of many a Democratic editor. In whatever form the law is adopted, declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, it "is certain to make for higher costs of living on articles of every-day consumption at a time when the trend of prices and of money wages is downward." The only interests who want this kind of a tariff, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, are those "whose bank accounts will be swelled at the

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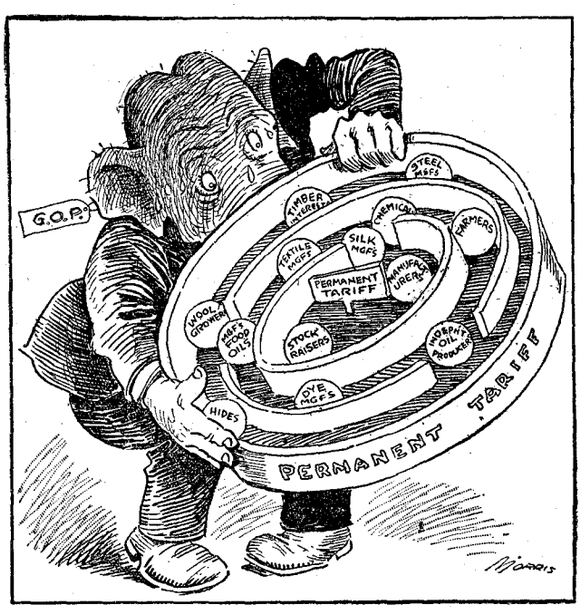
expense of American people who buy goods." For every dollar raised in revenue "increased prices will mulct buyers two dollars additional to enrich the lobbying interests." As *The Eagle* goes on to specify what will happen to the consumer under the proposed tariff:

"The duty on butter is tripled. Eggs, which were free, will pay six cents a dozen, enough to hamper any outside competition in markets very seriously. Meats, free by the Underwood Act, are taxable from one to two cents a pound. Fresh milk and evaporated milk are taxed, but only slightly. Duties on milled rice are doubled. Bananas, lemons, raisins, all free now, are taxed for the benefit of growers in the United States. Sugar rates are swelled. Most of our building lumber, free at present, is taxed. Steel beams, girders, and joists—10 per cent. by the Underwood Bill—are dutiable at seven-twentieths of a cent per pound. For staple foods and for home-building we must prepare to pay more; most people think we are already paying too much. But most of the effects produced on prices will be indirect. For example, if the coal-tar products added burden of seven cents a pound—about the price at which the Germans could afford to sell us carbolic-acid crystals in 1914—goes through unchanged, the buyers of all cotton and woolen goods will feel it. Dye manufacturers were the most active of lobbyists."

"Just as commodity prices are making a distant approach to normal levels," at a time "when the people are painfully counting the decimals by which the cost of living is fractionally reduced from month to month or from year to year," the Republicans, scathingly observes the New York *Times*, offer a tariff bill to send prices sky-rocketing again. The independent New York *Globe*, generally more sympathetic with the Republicans than the Democrats, declares that a tariff like this is not a party issue: "it is a conflict between special privilege on the one hand and the interests of the public on the other." *The Globe* notes that the agricultural items nearly all represent increases over the existing tariff. Mr. Fordney, as *The Globe* recalls, has stated "that lumber is on the free list, and it is true that the original intention to impose a 25 per cent. retaliatory tariff on Canadian lumber was given up following a wide-spread protest against it. But the bill gives the President the right to impose such a tariff

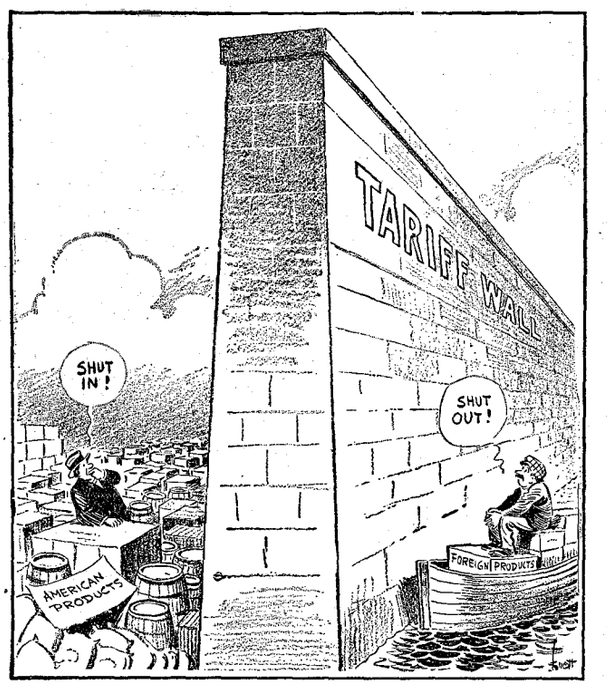


SOME JOB.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

by executive order, so that the whole issue will have to be fought out later, with the interested lumbermen in a position of vantage."

If it were possible to enact and to put into force the new tariff at once, "we should probably find ourselves on the edge of a deeper plunge into public and private adversity than we have yet taken," declares the always stanchly Republican Boston *Transcript;* "it is far too much in the nature of a horizontal increase of expenses to the worker, of embarrassment for the manufacturer." *The Transcript* particularly attacks the pro-



IT WORKS BOTH WAYS.

—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

posed duty on crude petroleum, as a "handicap on industry and transportation," and as being in the direction of "the exhaustion of the American oil supply for the sake of the temporary prosperity of a certain section and of certain men."

Almost the whole vocabulary of denunciation and condemnation is used by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in expressing its opinion of the tariff bill proposed by Mr. Fordney. It is "obnoxious and reactionary," "menacing" and "iniquitous." Its schedules are "so framed as to delay and perhaps check complete restoration of prosperity."

But we are reminded by some papers like the independent, but strongly anti-Democratic New York *Herald,* that even the framers of the new tariff measure do not consider it perfect in its present form. *The Herald* would judge it rather as "experimental framework, which will be reconstructed to national advantage." In so far as the bill "proposes in the dye, chemical, and similar schedules to preserve within the country the tools, supplies, and conditions that are essential to the safety of the nation when attacked from without, it is a wise and a necessary measure." Again, it is held justifiable in so far as its aim "is to enable the wool and clothing industries to thrive on their merits without preying upon the public." Moreover, continues *The Herald,* "in so far as it tries to appraise the value of imports in American coin rather than in the thirty-nine different varieties of foreign currencies it is sensible and it is fair." *The Herald* also likes the bargaining power given to the President. But, it continues, in so far as the Fordney Bill tries to shut out the products of some of our best foreign customers, "it is an invitation to suicide"; in so far as it threatens to drain our domestic oil supply "it is rank stupidity"; and in so far as it might try to slip into the tariff a duty on lumber "to devastate what is left of our thinned-out forests and to promote domestic piracy against home-builders, rent-payers, and other American consumers of lumber, it would be sheer butchery."

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CONGRESS DRIER THAN EVER

THE BEER-LEAK WHICH WAS FOUND in the Volstead Law by Attorney-General Palmer a few hours before he went out of office is effectually stopt by the House of Representatives, which absolutely prohibits the prescription of beer as medicine. This, the first amendment to the Volstead Law, is of special interest as the first test of prohibition strength in the new House, and "it indicates that the dry majority is slightly larger than ever," notes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*. The antibeer measure won by a vote of 250 to 93, or more than two-thirds majority. No time was lost in passing it and getting it before the Senate, because, points out the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "haste in enacting the bill into law was necessary to prevent regulations being issued for the prescription of beer by physicians, as authorized by the ruling of Attorney-General Palmer'—and left unchanged by his successor in office. In other words, remarks the New York *Tribune*, "Congress assumed the rôle of medical supreme court," with the result that, "whatever one's individual opinion, the lid on booze is nailed down and reinforced with bands of steel, and it is not at all probable that the present generation will see the prohibition amendment repealed," as the Los Angeles *Times* sees the future.

HE'S THE DOCTOR!

—Wahl in the Sacramento *Bee*.

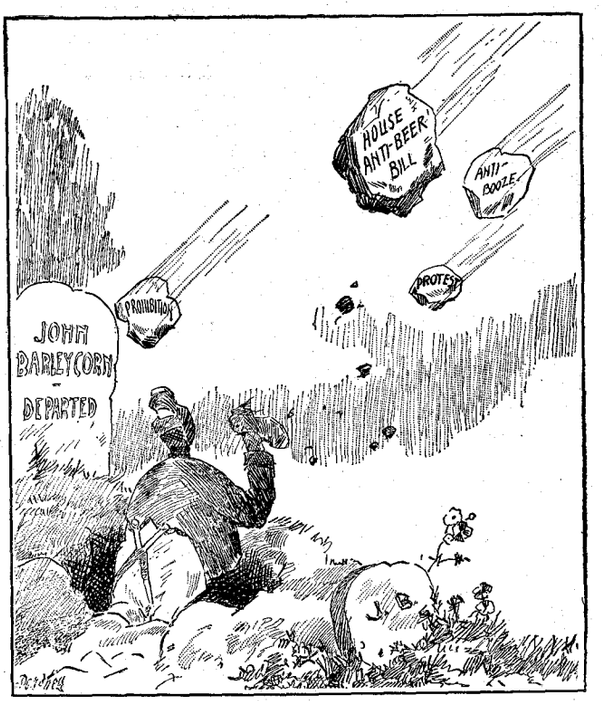
"The action of the House was a perfectly sensible performance, as the Palmer ruling that beer could be used as a medicine was a subterfuge," maintains the Baltimore *American;* "that this loophole was left was due to an oversight and not to an intention, so the House merely corrected a defect which had slipt through unobserved." "In this action there is no comfort for those who look for prohibition repeal or modification," declares the Washington *Star*, which interprets the vote of the House as a declaration in favor of "a more strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment." Continues this Washington paper:

"This vote is no sign of the often-claimed reaction in public sentiment against prohibition enforcement. The House as the more representative body may be regarded as reflecting public feeling. If there had been since the enactment of the Volstead Law a change in public opinion on this subject it would undoubtedly have been evidenced in this test vote on a measure designed not merely to maintain but to stiffen the enforcement provisions of the law. On the contrary, the 'dry' vote was larger than ever. The deduction is plain that if there has been any reaction it has been against laxity of enforcement instead of severity; in favor of stricter prohibition instead of law evasion and modification. If this ban is enforced strictly, continued consumption constitutes a heavy drain upon visible stocks, which are not without limit."

"Regardless of what we may think of prohibition, we can not fail to realize that the American people, as their sentiment finds reflection in Congress, favor prohibition and intend to keep it," agrees the Boston *Herald*. Since the more rigid enforcement of prohibition "home conditions have improved, children have been better clothed and sent to school, and the efficiency of men in general has been raised throughout the country," argued Representative Raker, of California, in speaking for the House bill. "Had the bill not been passed, the brewers would have reopened for the manufacture of intoxicating beer and the saloons for the sale of it; there could be no such thing as the sale of light wines and beer for beverage purposes without reopening the saloons, declared Representative Barkley, of Kentucky. "Many mothers appeared before the Committee on the Judiciary and advocated passage of the measure. No mother, no woman, no minister spoke against it, and the only woman member of the House supported the antibeer bill," Representative Tillman, of Arkansas, tells us. Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, one of the authors of the bill, also declared on the floor of the House that "the sooner the people of this country realize the fact that prohibition is here to stay, the better it will be for them and the whole country." As we read in the Adrian (Mich.) *Telegram:*

"The medicinal value of alcohol is largely a myth anyway. It is mostly a survival of ancient medical tradition and custom. But even giving it all the value that its best friends claim for it, that value is infinitely small compared with the amount of trouble, loss, public expense, crime, and moral delinquency that would result from letting the whole army of doctors write all the booze prescriptions they please.

"What ordinary citizens are after is the greatest net good.



GET IN YOUR HOLE, JOHN, THEY'VE GOT YOUR RANGE!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

It would be very much better to let one patient actually suffer from lack of alcohol (if that ever really happens) than to have ten thousand persons injured more or less by the abuse of it. And that would probably be a pretty fair estimate of the effects of complete 'medical freedom' as regards alcohol.

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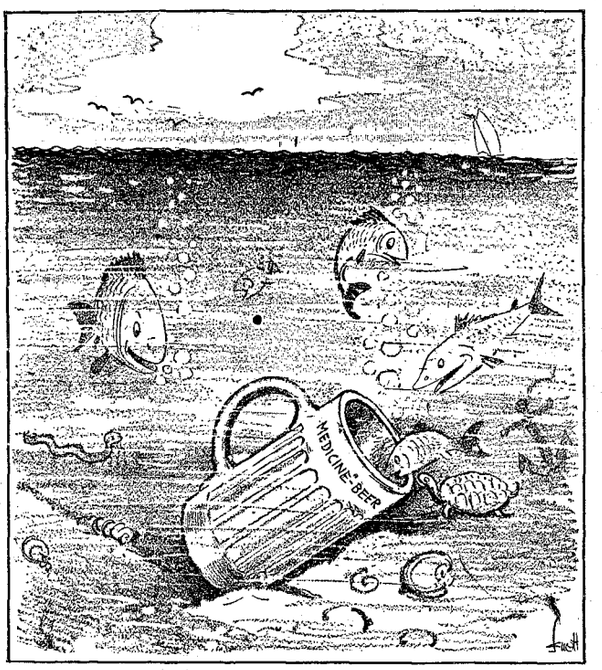
"*The Telegram* has profound respect for real science, but there is such a thing as an alloy of science and bunk. There is also such a thing as science getting in the way of common sense."

But there is also such a thing as the invasion of the rights of both physicians and the people, maintain others. "The bill, in intent, is a piece of impudent invasion of the field of authority which the physician must occupy," asserts the Rochester *Herald*. "What, indeed, is the country coming to when Congress can dictate what medicines a physician can prescribe for his patients!" exclaims the Buffalo *Commercial*. "If but one doctor in a hundred felt that beer was the best of all tonics in a particular case, he should be left entirely free to prescribe it," believes the Newark *Evening News*. Besides, argues Representative Classon, of Wisconsin, "you can not make people good by legislation, and you can not enforce a law if you have not implanted in the people a sense of moral wrong in its violation." "At the very best, the main effect of the anti-beer bill will not be to help along real prohibition enforcement," thinks the Detroit *Free Press*.

Senator Broussard, of Louisiana, believes that the antibeer bill "will bring about more dissatisfaction, discontent, disrespect and contempt for the law than any one of the other causes which have been discust in Congress." The large vote for the amendment is explained by the Brooklyn *Eagle* as caused by "fear of a money campaign against them in their districts." "Not since the Adamson Bill was driven through under compulsion of the railroad brotherhoods has there been a more edifying specimen of involuntary legislation," asserts the New York *Times*. In the words of the Syracuse *Herald*, "so far as prohibition legislation is concerned, the Anti-Saloon League is still securely in the saddle." This paper then explains how the drys were able to "put over" their victory:



ADD THE OLD SCHOONER TO THE LIST OF MISSING VESSELS.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"While there are many signs of a popular reaction against the rigidity of the present statutory execution of the Eighteenth Amendment, we are not at all surprized at the size of the House majority for the antibeer bill. It would have been difficult for the liberal constructionists to have presented a weaker issue. In forcing to a showdown the proposition that the sale of beer as medicine on physicians' prescriptions should be legalized, they unmistakably played into the hands of the extreme prohibitionists. All they had to do was to point to the probability that if beer should be legally recognized as a remedy or palliative in sickness, the number of ailing persons in the United States would be tremendously multiplied; and we must confess that this would be a reasonable contention. . . . . .

"If the manufacture and sale of beer are to be legalized by statute law, let the thing be done frankly and aboveboard on the theory, which is widely prevalent, that beer with a small alcoholic content is not an intoxicating beverage within the meaning of the prohibition amendment.

"Sooner or later that question will be submitted to Congress and seriously considered. It will be time enough to cross that bridge when we come to it. But it is no harm to anticipate the event by saying that multitudes of people believe that if the sale of light beer for exclusive home consumption should be legalized, there would be less bootlegging, less consumption of poisonous stimulants, and less contemptuous violation of the Federal and State laws."

BRITISH COAL-MINERS TO GET 83 PER CENT. OF PROFITS

ENCOURAGEMENT TO AMERICAN COAL-MINERS in their campaign for nationalization of our mines is seen by *The Coal Trade Bulletin*, of Pittsburgh, in the terms on which the great British coal strike was settled. True, the British miners' fight for nationalization of the mines failed. But they gained a profit-sharing plan by which 83 per cent. of all money earned after all charges have been paid is to be given to the miners and 17 per cent. to the owners. Wages are to be reduced, but the British Government grants the miners a subsidy of £10,000,000 ($37,500,000) to tide them over the low-wage period until they begin to realize their share of the profits. The American miner has, of course, been watching the struggle of his British cousin, and the Pittsburgh organ of the coal trade predicts that the settlement "is likely to reflect unfavorably on the American coal industry and give the miners a talking point in resisting wage reductions." For, it goes on—

"The granting of this subsidy and the too apparent victory of the unions in this case—even taking into consideration the reduction in wages to which they agree—is bound to have a stimulating effect on the United Mine-Workers of America in putting up a fight in September, at their convention, for their avowed program of nationalization of the mines of the United States. It gives the union officials a tangible peg on which to hang their argument and to secure the support of the rank and file of the miners in putting up the fight for their program.

"The British settlement also has further strengthened the officials of the Miners' Union in their stand for no wage reductions. And right there is the crux of the whole situation. Until such time as the miners of the United States are willing to take a wage reduction and the producer of coal can thereby lower his costs of production to that extent, it is useless to expect any reduction of prices to consumers."

"Should profit-sharing solve the British coal-mining problem, enormous impetus will be given the movement generally; in fact, it may revolutionize the social side of industry," thinks the St. Louis *Star*. The £10,000,000 subsidy is a new principle in industry, however, and in the opinion of the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*—

"If one industry, a basic one, is to be guaranteed wages for the employees and dividends for the owners from the public treasury, we imagine others will not overlook the example thus set. Certainly it is a great step toward socialization in a manner that involves many objections. If deficits in earnings are to be made up by public taxation, there would not be incentive to conduct the business on an economical basis."

"Granting a subsidy out of the flattened pocketbook of the British taxpayer establishes a thoroughly bad precedent," agrees *The Wall Street Journal*, and we read in the Buffalo *Commercial* that "when one set of workers can ask and receive help from the Government another can do the same thing with equal justification—and with disastrous results in the end."

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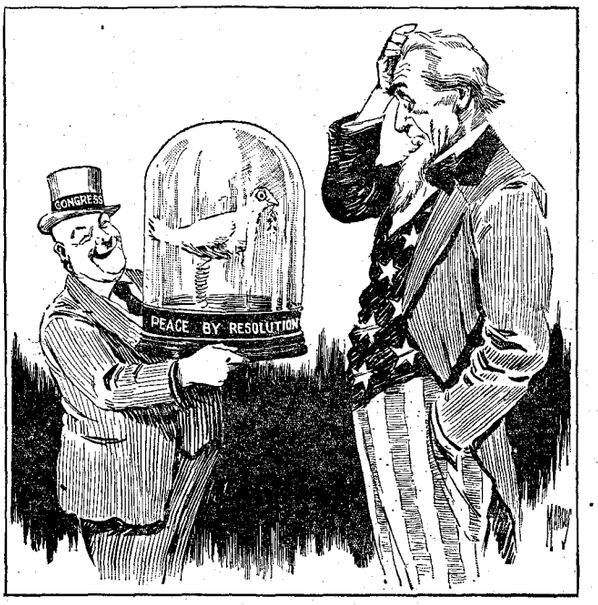
THE PEACE OF RARITAN—AND AFTER

"STRIFE, NOT PEACE," is the meaning of that so-called Peace Resolution which President Harding signed between two rounds of golf on July 2, at Raritan, N. J. At least so a host of our editors proclaim, both in so many words and in effect. Conflict at home and abroad will be the immediate result of this "peace by edict," declares the New York *World* (Dem.), one of the most bitter critics of that "farce at Raritan," which the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.) stigmatizes as "a rare mixture of history and *opera bouffe*." "The strangest method of making peace, especially by a victorious Power, known in history," the Independent Springfield *Republican* calls it. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), agreeing in almost the same words, goes on to berate the whole idea as a trouble-maker and a betrayal of principle. In the meantime, the press announce, the President has returned to Washington, the Senate has refused to take a vacation, Secretaries Hughes and Hoover are reported to be bringing up their heavy artillery, and Senators Lodge, Johnson, and Borah, telegraphs a comparatively neutral Republican correspondent, seem to be prepared to fight it out on their particular line if it takes all summer. Technically, we are at peace, but it is a peace with many reservations and, as even the Republican St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* observes, "the people understand perfectly that the real work of making peace with Germany is yet to be done."



THE NATURE-FAKER.

CONGRESS—"This is just as good as a live one."
—Marcus in the New York *Times*.

The Republican papers in general defend the resolution on the ground that, even if it represents, in the words of two of its Republican defenders, "a clumsy way to make peace" and "a makeshift," at least it clears away a certain amount of war-time débris. The Government can now go ahead with the work of making peace, announce, with varying emphasis, such Republican and Independent journals as the Charleston *Mail*, the Providence *Journal*, the Canton *Daily News*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Pittsburgh *Chronicle Telegraph*, and the New York *Herald*. In addition to formally recording the end of the war, telegraphs a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, the resolution—

"Paves the way for the withdrawal of 15,000 American troops in the army of occupation on the Rhine.

"Permits the immediate negotiation of treaties of amity and commerce with Germany and the successors of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and a renewal of trade relations on a normal basis.

"Makes possible complete resumption of friendly relations by the appointment of consuls and issuance of passports, to be followed by exchange of ambassadors when a decision has been reached as to the signing of formal peace treaties.

"Leaves in possession of the Alien Property Custodian about $500,000,000 worth of former German and Austrian property, to be held as offset to American claims, particularly those growing out of the sinking of the *Lusitania* and of American ships before the United States entered the war.

"Confirms title of United States Government to German and Austrian ships seized by the United States.

"Maintains right of the United States to participate in the fruits of victory over the Central Empires, as exemplified in the demands of this Government for equal rights in mandate territory, including Mesopotamia and the island of Yap.

"Protects all individual rights of American citizens growing out of or affected in any way by the war."

On the other hand, the same correspondent notes with satisfaction, the resolution does not bind the United States to the acceptance of any of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, and "particularly it does not commit this country to any boundary settlements made by the Allies." For the sake of improved trade relations, we gather from the speeches delivered in Congress while the resolution was pending, as reported by *The Congressional Record*, the Southern States were especially anxious that the difficulties caused by a technical state of war should be ended. Representatives Tyson, of Alabama, and Collins, of Mississippi, both argued that cotton sales would be improved. There is also a group in the Senate, we are told by the New York *Times*, whose chief reason for supporting the resolution was that it would "force the withdrawal of American troops from Germany."

The opponents of the treaty find most of these hopes and predictions futile in the extreme. "There is high Washington authority for pessimism," says the New York *World:*

"Representative Flood tells the House that lawyers are waiting only the passage of the resolution to begin suit for the recovery of $100,000,000 worth of German property seized during the war. In the domestic field we are buying a lawsuit of gigantic dimensions.

"But far more important is the effect of the resolution in our foreign relations. . . . It means conflict—conflict at home in the courts, which is a small matter; conflict with Germany over the terms of a new treaty after having abandoned to her all the advantage of situation; conflict in the Senate when whatever new agreements Secretary Hughes and President Harding may make with Germany and the new nations once her associates are thrown into that graveyard of treaties."

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), telegraphing under date of July 5, confirms at least the last of these pessimistic predictions. "The old peace-treaty fight is on again at full blast," he testifies. "On the one hand Secretary of Commerce Hoover and Secretary Hughes are fighting hard to have the Versailles Treaty ratified with reservations and amendments." On the other side are the irreconcilables, increased in number and prestige, "who do not believe that any number of reservations will make the Treaty satisfactory to them." Nevertheless, observes Charles Michaelson, telegraphing under the same date from Washington to the New York *World:*

"While the Treaty of Versailles may be eliminated to satisfy the prejudices or principles of the Senate group opposed to it, every proceeding from this time on will be marked with the brand of that Treaty. Nothing is to be done that would embarrass the Allies; in fact, the settlement must be worked out in practical, if not official, cooperation with the Allies.

"Their rights and interests are involved in the Treaty of Versailles, which is the law of Europe now. Moreover, by the terms of that pact Germany will have to submit any treaty in which she engages with us to the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles.

"We can not declare what our relationships with Europe will

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be without any consultation or agreement with Europe," affirms the Syracuse *Post-Standard:*

"Our foreign policy must rest not merely upon resolutions but upon treaties. The treaty which we shall ultimately sign, in spite of the irreconcilables' objections, will be in substance, if not in name, the Versailles Treaty with the League of Nations Covenant eliminated."

Taking up the other two main reasons presented for the passage of the resolution, that German peace would be a spur to trade and that it would result in the speedy withdrawal of our troops from the Rhine, the Democratic authorities already are proclaiming the measure's failure. American troops on the Rhine will probably not be ordered home, telegraphs Harold Phelps Stokes from Washington to the New York *Evening Post*, since they are "one of the sanctions" under the Peace Treaty, designed as a means of securing performance of the pledges made by Germany. The Administration's view now appears that this army shall not be withdrawn until the treaty is made, agrees Charles Michaelson, telegraphing to *The World*. If this is so, he adds:

"There are squalls ahead, for the Johnson-Borah-La Follette *bloc* in the Senate has no mind to wait any such time for our soldiers' return. If they do not have some statement of action within a week, the Senate Chamber will resound with their clamor. Curiously enough, nobody outside this group seems to be worrying about the return of our troops.

"Every report has it that the soldiers are having a pleasant time; the Germans, so far from writhing at the presence of the alien army at Coblenz, are alarmed at the prospects of their being withdrawn, as they know their places will be taken by Belgian or French soldiers, who will not spend as much money and who may be much more austere than General Allen's men. As long as they have to submit to an army of occupation the Rhinelanders would rather have Americans than any other. The rate of exchange makes every doughboy richer than he would be anywhere else, which adds to the gaiety of nations. But an issue is an issue and the Senators may compel prompt action."

The predictions that the Peace Resolution will spur German trade will come to nothing, we are told by *The News Record* (New York), an organ of the textile trade, and the New York *Times* backs up its opinion that "the declaration of peace alters only the political situation, not the economic or financial," by a column editorial. The New York *Call* (Socialist), which has been leading a long fight for the release of Eugene V. Debs, late Socialist candidate for President, still in prison for his utterances during the war, finds one possible advantage in the new state of peace. With the signing of this resolution, says the editor:

"The last excuse for inaction on the matter of amnesty for political prisoners will have passed. Assurances were given at the amnesty demonstration in Washington on April 13 that some definite attitude would be taken when a state of peace was declared. Either machinery will be set in motion for the release of these men or we will know that the malice of Wilson is to be the attitude of the present Administration."

"IT HAS BEEN THE AMBITION OF MY LIFE TO BE CHIEF JUSTICE."

"But now that it is gratified," says Mr. Taft, "I tremble to think whether I can worthily fill the position."

CHIEF JUSTICE TAFT

SELDOM HAS THE ROBE OF OFFICE been adjudged a perfect fit by so numerous a body of citizens as when ex-President William H. Taft donned the gown of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Editorial judgment of the appointment, paralleling the practically unanimous vote of confirmation in the Senate, ignores all sectional and party lines, so that in the general chorus of approval we find but two discordant notes: one is struck by the Socialist New York *Call*, which deems the new Chief Justice a tool of capitalism, who "can be depended upon to stand for property rights whenever they come in conflict with human rights," the other by the New York *Herald*, which likes Mr. Taft, but fears his appointment to the Supreme Court is based not on merit, but on sympathy for an ex-President *out of suitable employment*. But "the will of the people, no less than the wish of their President," dictated Mr. Taft's appointment, is the way the Republican Boston *Transcript* puts it. Democratic papers seem to outdo their Republican contemporaries in their plaudits. "No man ever went on the Supreme Bench better equipped in learning and training and temperament" than Mr. Taft, declares that caustic critic of all things Republican, the New York *World* (Dem.).

Mr. Taft's natural conservatism, which alienated so many Progressive Republicans when he was President, and that judicial-mindedness which is thought to have hampered him as an executive, are now found by editors of all parties to make him the more available for the bench. The new Chief Justice "is a human being"; but, says the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), "he is not the kind of man subject to brain-storms that flow from every suggestion of fundamental political change." To the Democratic New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, Mr. Taft seems to be neither radical nor reactionary. As it reasons:

"There have been times in our history when we might have been prepared to welcome to the center seat on our Supreme Bench a man of more original views, one who might have given the nation a few thrills by legal innovations, but just now we are surfeited with thrills and for some time to come will be satisfied to have the nation's judicial touring-car held strictly to the middle of the road and not allowed to hug the cliff or skirt the precipice too closely."

Mr. Taft, as editors generally note, is the first American who has been called to the head of both executive and judicial departments of the Government. He is sixty-four years old, four years beyond the limit he fixt for a Supreme Court appointment when he was President. He served eight years as judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Judicial Circuit, four years as Governor of the Philippines, four years as Secretary of War, four years President of the United States, and eight years Kent professor of law at Yale.

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THE MAN WITH THE AX

GEN. "HELEN MARIA" DAWES, of picturesque-language fame, "now has the second biggest job in the United States Government," in the opinion of the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*. Or, as the Kansas City *Journal* puts it, "the President is now the business manager of the Government and General Dawes is his assistant." The General, in his capacity of "superwatch-dog" of the Treasury, says he intends to save American taxpayers nearly $900,000,000 of the appropriations available for the fiscal year 1922. The only way to tackle this huge task is to "go at it as one would with a pitchfork in a haymow, and get all bureau chiefs to pull together and stop wasting the people's money," asserts the new Director. It will be his duty, as Director of the Budget, to "determine at once how cheaply the Government can be run," explains the New York *World*. He will also prepare the budget for the fiscal year 1923, beginning July 1, 1922.

"The purpose of the Budget Bureau is to put the United States, which is the biggest business institution in the world, on a business basis," points out the New York *News*. "The crisis which confronts us all," in the opinion of the new Director, "is as great as that when the business community and all our people rose as one in support of the Liberty loans. For the welfare of the nation money then had to be spent; for its welfare now it must be saved." Continued the dynamic Director at a meeting of the President, his Cabinet, and about 600 government bureau chiefs, according to the New York *Herald*:

"I am the eyes and ears of the Chief Executive. That must be kept in mind by the heads of departments as well as by bureau chiefs. The budget must be ready in four weeks, so get busy. I am going to burn the midnight oil in my own office, and you may make up your minds to do the same. Furthermore, I am going to trim 25 per cent. off the small allowance Congress made for this work, and you can do likewise with your own appropriations. Cabinet members obsessed with the idea that they can not reduce their expenditures will lose that obsession mighty quick. This job has to be done either with your help or without it, and you might as well understand that you will have to be on your toes all the time.

"I am going to watch this business; don't forget that. But I do not expect to get very far with you unless you believe I am strictly on the square. Our Government is the biggest business on earth; you have got to help put the Government on a business basis."

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

THE MAN BEHIND THE BUDGET.

Gen. Charles G. Dawes, who has been drafted to get the new system started at high speed.

The new Director "will, if he does his duty, have to offend many and set himself in opposition to strong influences," observes the Indianapolis *News;* "in fact," states the New York *Globe*, which refers to General Dawes as "a financial Billy Sunday," "no temperament less militant than his would suffice for the appalling duties confronting him." "He believes in getting things done," says the New York *Commercial*. His experience as Comptroller of the Currency under McKinley, as President of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, and as General Purchasing Agent of the A. E. F., with the rank of Brigadier-General, is referred to in many editorials as especially fitting him for his new position as Budget Director.

"The real function of the Budget Bureau is to collate information for guidance of the President and Congress; to perform, in short, the same duties for the Government that the auditor or comptroller of a great corporation performs in behalf of his employers," observes the Washington *Post*. Continues this Administration daily:

"It will be his duty to prepare the budget for the next session of Congress, transmitting through the President estimates of the requirements of the various executive departments, of the probable income from all sources, together with a statement of the condition of the Treasury, the Government's indebtedness, and the anticipated fiscal condition of the Government at the end of the year.

"From the facts which the Director of the Budget assembles Congress will be expected to 'cut the garment according to the cloth.' With an accurate estimate of revenues before it, after deducting the fixt charges, such as interest on the public debt, Congress must keep current expenditures within the limits of the balance. This will put an end to the slipshod system which has prevailed in the past, under which each department has made its estimates independent of the others, and transmitted them to Congress through the Secretary of the Treasury—a system which gave no idea of the aggregate appropriations or their relation to income until Congress had taken final action on the last appropriation bill.

"By the provisions of the new law there is not the slightest infringement of any prerogatives in connection with the appropriation of government money. The House retains the sole right to originate fiscal legislation, the Senate holds its power to amend, and the Executive wields the power of approval or veto."

As the Baltimore *American* sees the new régime:

"The creation of a budget in our Government is, of course, an experiment. Yet the system has been so thoroughly tested in other countries that its success here hardly admits of a doubt. With the enthusiastic backing of the President, with the earnest cooperation of departmental heads, with the hopes of the people centered upon it, there is room only for optimism."

"Hope for the new Director's success lies in the patriotic cooperation of the subordinate officials of the Government," writes George Rothwell Brown in the Washington *Post*. But, other editors point out, his task is a stupendous one, and the road to success very rocky. "No doubt the Administration and General Dawes are sincere and earnest in their plans, but they are subject to the same handicaps and difficulties as other men," notes the New York *Journal of Commerce*, while its contemporary, *The Tribune*, recalls that "President Taft had an earnest desire to rationalize the estimates and cut out extravagance in government operation; he also had an efficiency and economy commission." The General "will have his work cut out for him," significantly adds the Baltimore *News*, as it makes mention of the voracious appetite for funds of the Navy and the Shipping Board. Finally, asserts the Chicago *Daily News:*

"The fact to be borne in mind is that, after all, Congress still has the last word to say on the budget. The President will submit it in the form in which it is presented by the Director, but either house of Congress has the legal power to revise its items upward or downward, and, as the Constitution stands, the President unfortunately lacks authority to veto separate items. Moreover, the Senate has failed as yet to emulate the House in the matter of concentrating in a single committee its power of dealing with appropriations. Considerable friction between the Senate and the Budget Bureau is still possible."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

ENGLAND can't plant Gaels without reaping whirlwinds.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

APPARENTLY labor regards wage reduction as a capital offense.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

MANY a child pretends sleep to make its father stop singing.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

IRELAND would gladly swap its George the Fifth for a July the Fourth.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

MOST of the price-cutting thus far seems to have been done with safety-razors.—*Syracuse Herald.*

NOBODY wants retrenching at the expense of the boys who did the trenching.—*Washington Post.*

THE Russian Soviet is maintaining a minister of trade, but we wonder what for.—*Charleston Gazette.*

WHEN the family must choose between beefsteak and silk stockings for daughter, it has bean soup for dinner.—*Boston Post.*

GROVER BERGDOLL claims he is an American citizen. Has Germany been trying to make him pay taxes?—*Toledo Blade.*

FURTHERMORE, it would have been a mean trick to throw a newlywed like Samuel Gompers out of a job.—*Washington Star.*

TRUE, vacation comes as a relief to teacher, but just think what it shunts back onto mother.—*Marion Star.*

THE housing shortage puts it up to the nation to win out in the home stretch.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE prospect of peace between this country and Mrs. Bergdoll seems to be negligible.—*Life (New York).*

BOTH Turkey and Greece claim the other lost that war, so they're looking for another.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

REPORT shows Filipinos are bankrupt. Every day they're getting to act more like good Americans.—*Dayton News.*

The Medical Summary tells how to stop hiccups, when the demand is for a starter.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IT won't help much to have ships carrying the American flag if they have nothing else to carry.—*Worcester Gazette.*

THE man who continuously blows his own horn usually stays at the little end.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

OFFICIAL statistics show refineries have turned out more "gasoline" and less kerosene than in the preceding year. Maybe this explains why Lizzie is sometimes unable even to hiccup.—*Dallas News.*

UNFORTUNATELY for our industry, stepping on gas doesn't wear out much shoe-leather.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

CONGRESS started in to whale the "tar" out of tariff, but the "if" seems to have slowed up proceedings.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

DR. ADLER says there are 10,000,000 feeble-minded people in the United States. Well, well; it isn't as bad as we thought.—*Passaic News.*

THE reason the various interests get more than the general public out of Congress is because they know what they want.—*Albany Times-Union.*

A year ago the profiteers were wondering what they would do with it. Now they are busy trying to remember where it went.—*New York American.*

GROVER CLEVELAND BERGDOLL'S application for German citizenship may be taken as a certain indication that Germany is not preparing for a new war.—*Life (New York).*

PERHAPS if the Philippines are really facing bankruptcy, as General Wood reports, independence for the Filipinos may be nearer at hand than they think.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

THE long green doesn't remain with the green long.—*Washington Herald.*

THE Ford plant is to increase its daily output. That's rattling good news.—*Dayton News*

WHAT business seems to need just now is a couple of college-cheer leaders.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

CASH down is the best thing with which to feather your nest.—*Petersburg (Va.) Index-Appeal.*

GOD give us men. And then teach us not to waste them as cannon fodder.—*Moline Dispatch.*

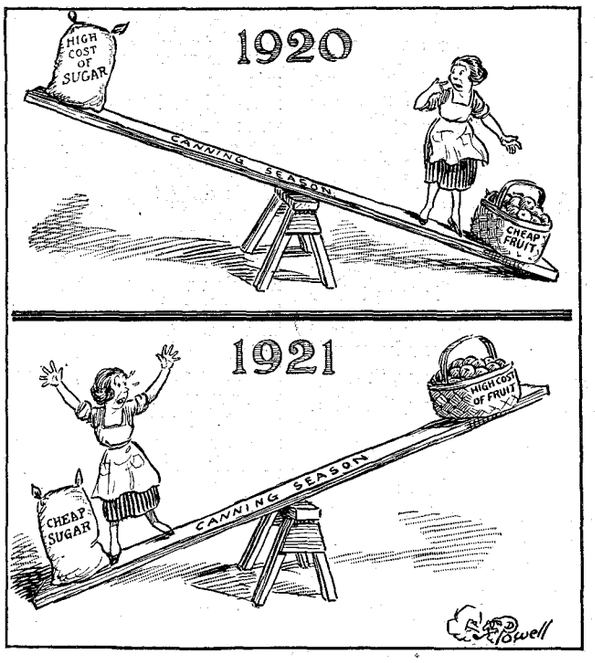
THERE is one consolation. If the Mexican oil-wells dry up, the jingoes will.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

BESIDES producing more paper than any other country in the world, the United States wastes more.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE difference between taxes and taxis is that with taxis you get a run for your money.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

JAZZ music is rendered; cubist pictures are executed; the perpetrators should be both.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

"THE secret of health," writes a doctor, "is the eating of onions." But the trouble is to keep it a secret.—*New York American.*



SEE-SAW.

—Powell in the Omaha *Bee.*

YOU can buy four Russian rubles for a cent, but nobody who has any cents will do it.—*Peoria Transcript.*

A GROUCH is a man who thinks the world is against him—and it is.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

NATIONS and men are much alike. They seldom appeal to God unless they are getting licked.—*Baltimore Sun.*

"OUR debt to Magna Carta," headlines an editorial writer. Always owing somebody.—*Peoria Transcript.*

THE antinoise crusade has scored its biggest triumphs in the so-called building industry.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

THE difference between opportunity and the kicker is that opportunity knocks but once.—*American Legion Weekly.*

WHEN a man is out of a job it isn't easy to get him excited about the awful plight of wage slaves.—*Baltimore Sun.*

AN optimist is one who earns $25 a week and buys $75 suits on credit. A pessimist is the one he buys from.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE result of the plane-bombing tests off the Virginian coast seems to leave the question up in the air.—*New York Evening Post.*

A MAN can't very well make for himself a place in the sun if he keeps continually taking refuge under the family tree.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

SOME of the small nations who spurn the olive-branch might be brought around by an application of the hickory stick.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

A GOOD deal has transpired already to incline us strongly to the belief that we Republicans have as many ideals as anybody but merely won't admit it.—*Ohio State Journal.*

IT will be right hard to contend man isn't descended from some sort of an animal as long as one-half the world goose-steps and the other half pussy-foots.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A CONTRIBUTOR avers that Spain importing United States minnows to rid itself of mosquitoes reminds him of a man buying hair-restorer from a bald-headed barber.—*Philadelphia North American.*

AN expert says that every child in the United States should be finger-printed. Every child is. If you don't believe it, canvass the homes and take a look at the walls and wall-paper.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

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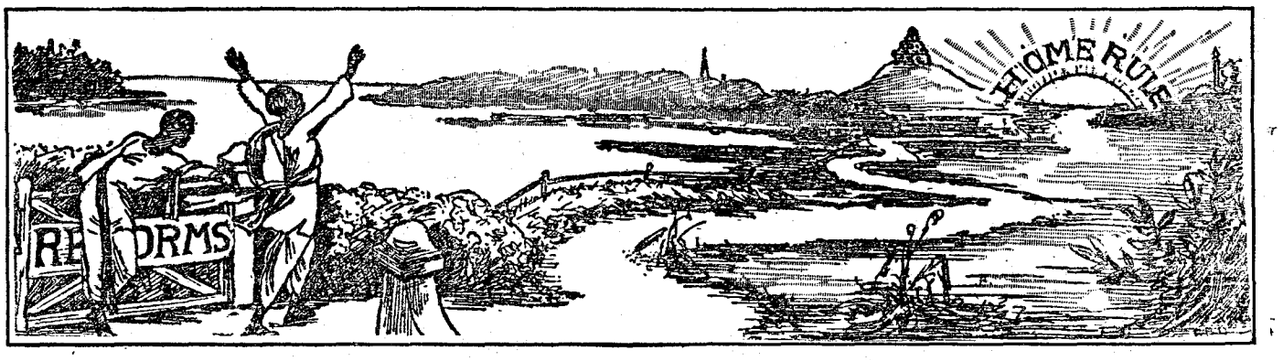
FOREIGN - COMMENT



TO HOME RULE BY THE PEACEFUL PATH OF REFORMS. —*New India* (Madras).

IF THE AFGHANS INVADED INDIA

ENEMIES OF BRITAIN among her Indian subjects, who seek separation from her, would welcome an invasion by the Afghans, it is charged, believing it would indirectly help the cause of Mr. Ghandi and his adherents. Some sections of the British-Indian vernacular press characterize an Afghan invasion of India "as absurd as the ghost-story of our grandmother," yet the fear of such an invasion is always terrorizing the "guilty heart of the English people," according to the newspaper *Nabayuga*, because "no Englishman can assert with his hand on his breast that they have treated us as men during the last hundred and fifty years." Altho one is tempted to laugh at English timorousness, and even if the Afghan bogy is a myth, "it is not impossible that the unexpected may happen if you do not mend your ways." For, this organ continues, "it may happen, as in the story of Prahlad in Hindu mythology, that God may assume the body of man and lion combined, and come out of the crystal pillar to save us who are opprest, helpless, and miserable." Acute interest was awakened in the Afghan scare, we learn from Indian newspapers, by an article in *Young India* from the pen of the leader of the Home Rule or Non-Cooperative party, Mr. Ghandi, which was challenged as a direct invitation to the Afghans to invade the Indian border. His answer to this imputation, also in the same publication, reads in part as follows:

"I do not believe the Afghans to be so foolish as to invade India on the strength of my article. But I see that it is capable of bearing the interpretation put upon it. I therefore hasten to inform all whom it may concern that not only do I not want to invite the Afghans or anybody to come to our assistance, but am anxious for them not to come to our assistance. I am quite confident of India's ability to settle with the Government without extraneous help. Moreover, I am interested in demonstrating the perfect possibility of attaining our end only by non-violent means. I would, therefore, strain every nerve to keep the Afghans off the Indian border, but my anxiety to keep them off the Indian border will not go so far as to assist the Government with men or money."

Mr. Ghandi goes on to regret that the Non-Cooperative movement "has not yet acquired such hold on the soldier class as to embolden them to refuse assistance to the Government in time of need." When the soldier has realized that he lives for the nation and that "it is a travesty of a soldier's calling to kill to order, the battle of India's worldly freedom will be won." Mr. Ghandi admits also that the British Government will not lack for Indian help in the event of an immediate Afghan invasion, but he adds:

"It was my duty, especially when challenged, to put before the nation the position logically arising from Non-Cooperation. It was necessary, too, to warn the nation against being frightened by the Afghan bogy.

"The second part of the question contains, in my opinion, a misconception of non-violence. It is no part of the duty of a non-violent Non-Cooperator to assist the Government against war made upon it by others. A non-violent Non-Cooperator may not secretly or openly encourage or assist any such war. He may not take part directly or indirectly in it. But it is no part of his duty to help the Government to end the war. On the contrary, his prayer would be, as it must be, for the defeat of a Power which he seeks to destroy. I, therefore, so far as my creed of non-violence is concerned, can contemplate an Afghan invasion with perfect equanimity, and equally so far as India's safety is concerned. The Afghans have no quarrel with India. They are a God-fearing people. I warn Non-Cooperators against judging the Afghans by the few savage specimens we see in Bombay or Calcutta. It is a superstition to suppose that they will overrun India if the British post at the frontier was withdrawn. Let us remember that there is nothing to prevent them from overrunning India to-day, if they wished to do so. But they are as fond of their country as we claim to be fond of ours."

A sharp rejoinder to Mr. Ghandi is dealt in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* by Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal, who avers he has been a Non-Cooperator "in my humble way all my life." He concedes that Mr. Ghandi does not believe in the possibility of an Afghan invasion, yet Mr. Ghandi "evidently thinks that a little flirting with Moslem sentiment would do no harm," so—

"He dismisses the whole thing as a 'bogy.' But, tho 'bogys' have no reality behind them, the psychological conditions created by them are not unreal and may very seriously affect the fate of those who are frightened by these 'bogys.' And we are concerned here not with the reality or unreality of this Afghan menace, but with the mentality of our own people which the idea or rumor of it may create.

"I take it that Mr. Ghandi knows the present temper of his people. I think he knows that in the event of an Afghan invasion, or even the mere circulation of a rumor of such an invasion, a very large part of our Moslem population will be incited to lawlessness, if not open revolt. I take it he knows it that the feeling among the Hindus also is so bitter, and that they have been driven to such a state of desperation that a very large proportion of them also will, in the event of a general Moslem rising, join them just for a change, or in the hope (which is undoubtedly cherished by even intelligent and educated people) of settling their own account with the Mohammedans after they have got rid of the present foreign bureaucracy. And what will happen then?"

If by any chance the Afghan should be encouraged to measure lances with the present British Government in India, this contributor to the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* goes on to say, there will be very serious trouble inside India's borders. The surging wave

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of popular unrest will throw the present policy and principle of non-violence to the wind, and the writer proceeds:

"This revolt or revolution will either succeed or it will fail. If it succeeds, we shall have no Swaraj [Home Rule] in India, but once more a Moslem-Raj at Delhi. Are we willing to risk our all upon this chance? If it fails, as it is sure to fail, humanly speaking, the result will be still more disastrous. It will set back the course of Indian freedom fifty, if not a hundred, years. In either case, the pursuit of Mr. Ghandi's policy of refusing help to the present Government in the event of an Afghan invasion will be suicidal to the cause of true Swaraj in India. If this be the meaning and implication of Mr. Ghandi's Non-Cooperation policy and program, then serious people must furiously think what their position must be in regard to it. But this does not necessarily mean that the country should go back upon the general principle and policy of Non-Cooperation; but only this, that the movement should not be permitted to frustrate the very object—namely, the advance of real freedom in India, which it has in view. It will be suicidal folly to sacrifice the end to the fetish of a mere means. . . . . .

"Our quarrel is with the British bureaucracy. And we shall fight this bureaucracy to the bitterest end until we secure our legitimate right of self-government. But we can not, and shall not, unless we become insane, call in an outsider to fight this bureaucracy for us. For he will not part with what he may wrest from the hands of this bureaucracy, for our benefit. Are we going to repeat the history of the genesis of the present foreign régime over again? Have we, at least in Bengal, forgotten the folly of the Bengal conspirators, who called in Clive to help them in their quarrel with Serajudowla?"

THE PERILOUS TIGHT-ROPE ACT.
—*The Looker-On* (Calcutta).

The Anglo-Indian Madras *Mail* stigmatizes Mr. Ghandi as a traitor on the ground of his Afghan article in *Young India*, and asserts that—

"The efforts to persuade a soldier to violate his oath, his allegiance to his Emperor and rulers, is also the act of a traitor. By sitting idly by, Mr. Ghandi will be helping an invading enemy to conquer the country and will be a traitor. His statement that the Afghans could, if they so wished, overrun India, is a palpable falsehood. Mr. Ghandi is no less of a traitor than the fanatic who murders in a religious frenzy is a murderer."

Meanwhile, Peshawur dispatches to the Madras *New India* report that the conclusion of a treaty between Great Britain and Afghanistan seems "to be not only expected, but hoped for by the majority of the inhabitants of the independent territory, and by every one except possibly a handful of professional agitators in the districts," and we read:

"Fortunately, there is every reason to believe that the Government of Afghanistan have nowadays a more correct appreciation than they had in 1919 of the reliance to be placed on the words of the extremist agitators and the occasional ebullitions of their misguided dupes. To talk of peace on the frontier may seem out of place in view of the unquestionably disturbed state of that very important portion of it called Waziristan. Even there, however, there are signs of improvement. In a very difficult situation, considerable progress has been made in bringing into better control the portions of the Bunnu district, which have recently become unduly lawless in response to a combination of internal political agitation and external unrest. The continuance in this portion of the border of external unrest is due to special causes not easy to control, but there are signs of a possible early amelioration in this respect also."

HOLLAND-AMERICAN OIL FRICTION

AMERICA'S PROTEST to the Dutch Government on the question of American exclusion from the Djambi and other Dutch East Indies oil concessions has stirred sections of the Dutch press to severe animadversion on the "selfish intrusiveness" of American policy. Even if the Government of the United States is concerned about the Standard Oil Company, they say, it remains for Holland a private company like any other. At the same time some Liberal Dutch organs retort to their Conservative fellows that if Washington stands back of the Standard Oil Company, Great Britain likewise stands back of the Royal Dutch Company, which is working in the disputed fields. In England the London *Westminster Gazette* wonders on what principle America protests to Holland against her grant of a monopoly in working oil in the Djambi section of Sumatra, and it adds:

"We know the American argument; it is that for many years the American field produced the great bulk of the oil of the world; that that oil was freely sold to the world and not retained for American use, and that when American oil will not supply the home market American capital should be allowed to exploit oil wherever it is found.

"There is the idea, in short, that American oil has been handed as a gift to the world for which the world owes America gratitude to be exprest in allowing Americans to enter every oil-field. We do not imagine that any country will take that altruistic view of the situation. Just as Americans sold their oil for the best price they could obtain when they were the chief producers, so they will have to pay the world price if their own supplies are inadequate. Nobody remembers the legendary time when the Standard Oil Company was supposed to be handling its business as a philanthropic enterprise."

Meanwhile, Hague dispatches inform us that the Djambi oil bill was passed despite the fact that many Dutch senators and newspapers charge that the Colonial Minister of Holland misled the American Minister Phillips. They state that the richness of other oil-fields in the Netherland Indies, which had been held out as a future bait to the United States, is somewhat doubtful, even according to the official reports referred to in the notes exchanged between the two governments. An American correspondent at the Hague reports the remarks of one Senator thus:

"Senator Embden attacked the Dutch Government. While unfavorable to the Standard Oil, he sharply criticized the attitude and answer of the Government to the United States, saying that the treatment of the United States was very offhand and unsatisfactory and could only cause irritation and that it was, moreover, bad commercial policy."

As to the suggestion that British capital controls the Royal Dutch Shell, consisting of three main companies, the Batavia, the producing company, the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, which looks after transport, and the Asiatic Petroleum Company, which sells the product, the Dutch Minister of Colonies in a speech before the Parliament pointed out that the capital is held in the proportion of 60 per cent. by the Royal Dutch and

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40 per cent. by the Shell. He stated further that the composition of the companies makes them safely Dutch, in proof of which assertion he afforded a summary of facts and figures, to which he added:

"I need not further emphasize that the pertinent assertion that the Royal Dutch—which may, with reason, carry this name—is controlled by the British Government, is another example of the vivid power of imagination. The facts do certainly not suggest such control, altho the financial part of the concern is, for comprehensible reasons, carried on in London. The best proof that this is not the case is supplied by the existence of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company through which the British Government seeks to obtain a firm footing in the petroleum world, in competition with the Standard Oil and Royal Dutch, especially with a view to their interests in connection with their Navy."

In the Orange Book, issued May 19 of this year, the Dutch Government avers that Djambi is only one of several oil-fields, equally promising, in Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, and says it will be pleased to consider applications for these fields on a basis similar to the contract between the Dutch Government and the Batavia Company. Washington contends that the Djambi field is the richest and only considerable oil territory of the Dutch East Indies, so that all its previous correspondence necessarily referred to Djambi. Says the *Rotterdammer*:

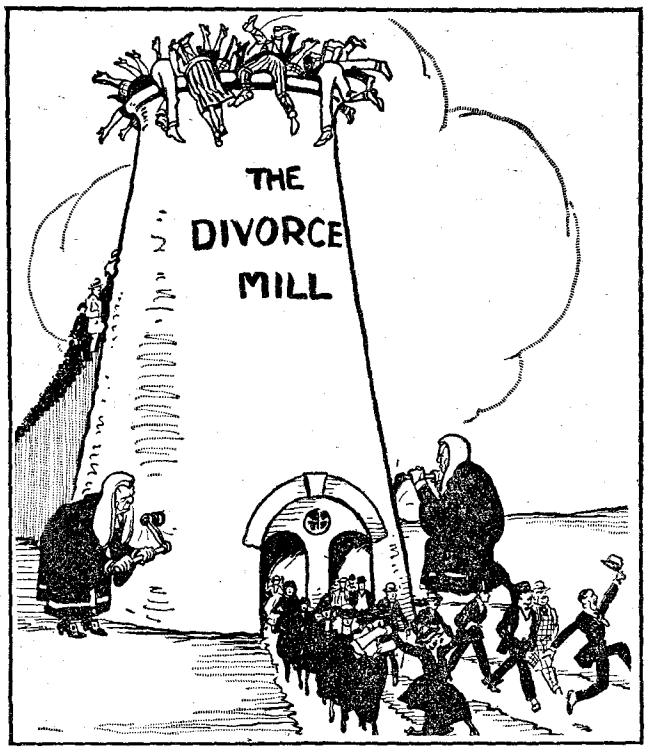
"The interference in our affairs by the Government of the United States must be stamped as entirely out of place. If the Government of the United States pleases to show its concern for the Standard Oil or, in the final analysis, is interested in the Standard Oil, as Mr. Troub exprest it, that may have been prompted by the fear of consequences at home; for Holland, however, the Standard Oil is and remains a private company like any other."

The foregoing opinion is indorsed by *Het Vaderland*, and the organs of the coalition (Right), composed of Catholic, Anti-revolutionary, and Christian parties, rally to the support of the Government as one. But it is criticized by some Liberal newspapers, among which the Amsterdam *Telegraaf* observes:

"Our relations toward America have always been a tender spot in our international politics. In our repeated conversations with prominent officials we have had occasion to notice this fact. Several and diligent efforts have been made the last few years to establish a better understanding with the great democratic Republic. Not the least consideration spurring us to these efforts was the influence a friendly America might exert in behalf of our colonies. Have we not often heard that we needed only a small fleet in the Indies because in case of attack we could undoubtedly rely on the assistance of a big brother?"

The Socialist and Communist press deplore the "capitulation of the Government to the Royal Dutch," and the Socialist *Het Volk* says that the vote approving the government contract with the Batavia Company might have been safely predicted to "bring us into conflict with the United States," and it adds:

"The essence of imperialism is of such nature that behind the governments are found the large groups of capitalists and back again of the capitalists the governments. Let the Government now take the consequences. It has not heeded our warnings, and we wash our hands of the whole dirty business."



"IT MAY BE WORKING THROUGH A GENERATION."
—*The Daily Express* (London)

ENGLAND'S DIVORCE RUSH

DIVORCE CASES in numbers that swamp the courts and dismay social observers of English life are accompanied by a parallel decrease in the number of marriages. The diminishing peal of the wedding-bells is explained by the high cost of living, while the divorce rush is described as one of the postwar phases of unrest that have spread into almost every sphere of modern life. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, stated in an address to the judges of the Divorce Division that this unrest in domestic relationships is "likely to be felt for a considerable—perhaps for an indefinite—period," and tho the present mass of cases may be disposed of by exceptional effort on the part of the courts, still he believes "we must confront the future with the expectation that we are unlikely to recur to the prewar figures." At the Easter sitting of the Divorce Court, we learn from the press, 2,373 petitions were awaiting trial, of which total 2,000 were undefended cases. The London *Daily Telegraph* notes the Lord Chancellor's remark that nineteen out of every twenty of the troubles brought to the notice of the court were traceable to the manifold influences of the war, and the war is over. Most of us can recall the character of those influences, observes this daily, and proceeds:

"Young men in civil life were called up for service in an unfamiliar sphere; many of them found themselves for the first time in their lives with a considerable income, and when on leave with time and opportunity for spending it freely. Every social foundation seemed to have been undermined, and life depended on uncertain chances. In these conditions thousands of marriages were lightly and sometimes thoughtlessly contracted, on a foundation of little mutual knowledge. The separation allowances to wives paid by the Government contributed to encourage the stream of young men and women to the altar or the registry office. As the Lord Chancellor has reminded us, many of these marriages have turned out unhappily. In scores of cases the circumstances were the same—the young husband was required to serve abroad; his wife was left behind in loneliness and in conditions in which it seemed as tho nothing mattered. The Divorce Court has been occupied for many months in untying thousands of the marriages so hastily contracted, and in so doing, with every regard for public policy, it has not only assuaged a great deal of personal misery, deserved or undeserved, but it has promoted the interests of the nation at large. But is there any assurance that matters will again become normal in this division of the High Court?"

The possibility that the war has permanently affected the relationship of marriage in England, weakened its sanctity, and thus undermined home life, seems to *The Daily Telegraph* of the gravest importance, and it hopes an effort will be made to investigate the problem. On the other hand, *The Westminster Gazette* declares that in the divorce epidemic, as in many other matters, "war" has become "the accepted euphemism" for a stream of tendency which, as the Lord Chancellor foresees, "is likely to run for a generation," and, this newspaper adds:

"The marriage tie may fundamentally be much more weakened by the difficulty of obtaining divorce on reasonable grounds

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or by the convention or fear of scandal which prevents men and women having recourse to it than by the facilities which afford relief when it has become unendurable. The alternative in these cases is not a happy union, but lifelong separation and enforced bachelorhood, at all events in outward appearance. Evidence of the weightiest kind was offered to the Divorce Commission that this was more and more becoming the effect of the difficulties and anomalies of the English law and the expensiveness of its process. Save that the poor suitor has obtained some little assistance, this condition continues, but in the meantime opinion is ripening toward a rebellion, and the present state of the divorce courts should warn the legislature that if it will not put the matrimonial law on a reasonable footing, the institution of marriage will suffer a serious shock. If the law does not provide relief, the sufferers will take the law into their own hands, and social opinion will condone their offense."

Meanwhile, we read in the London *Times* that the latest report of the Registrar-General shows a sharp decline in marriages. In the final quarter of last year they numbered 18,049 less than in the preceding quarter and 9,767 less than in the fourth quarter of 1919. We read then:

"The year 1919, the last of the 'boom' years, showed a very large number of marriages, and it seemed as if 1920 would do the same, until the break in trade occurred. This is shown in the following table:

	1918	1919	1920
1st Quarter	65,807	60,807	69,151
2nd Quarter	67,201	101,252	108,668
3rd Quarter	79,047	106,294	109,944
4th Quarter	75,108	101,662	91,895

"The reason would seem to be the increasing cost of marriage, for if we take the same quarter during a number of years we find that the figure for 1919 was exceptionally high and was only exceeded by that of 1915, the great year of the war weddings."

MARRIAGE-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION

	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
4th Quarter	16.5	17.2	22.5	14.8	15.7	15.9	21.5	19.4

The idea that marriage is becoming a "luxury of the well-to-do" is not, perhaps, entirely absurd, according to *The Times*, when we consider the heaviness of taxation, unemployment, and the excessive cost of everything. The birth-rate for the first quarter of 1921 is given as 22.6 per thousand for the total population in 1920, and we are advised that:

"This rate is the lowest recorded for any first quarter since the establishment of civil registration except the first quarters of 1916–19, years affected by the war. This is shown by the following figures of births per 1,000 of the population in the first quarter of the years named: 1913, 24.0; 1914, 23.9; 1915, 24.1; 1916, 20.8; 1917, 19.3; 1918, 17.5; 1919, 15.7; 1920, 28.9; 1921, 22.6.

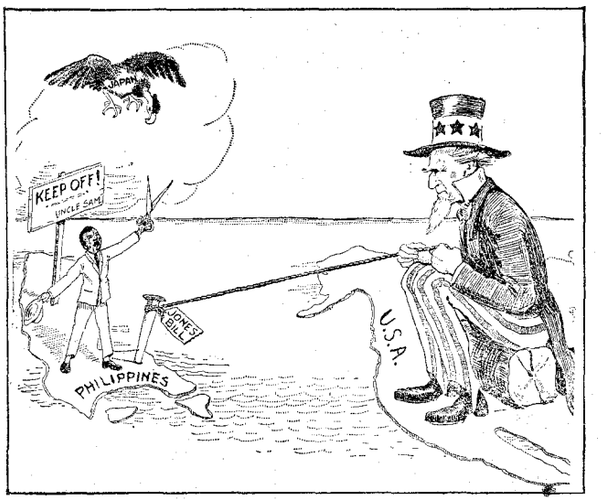
"The truth is that excessive taxation kills more than industry. It kills home life and child life. People abandon the idea of marriage and form—many of them—irregular unions.

"The death-rate, however, is the lowest ever recorded in a first quarter of the year. It stands at 13.9 per 1,000 total population. The deaths per 1,000 of the population in the first quarter of the years given were as follows: 1914, 16.0; 1915, 20.1; 1916, 16.4; 1917, 19.3; 1918, 16.4; 1919, 21.2; 1920, 14.7; 1921, 13.9.

"There were 13,660 more deaths than in the preceding quarter, but 8,374 fewer than in the first quarter of 1920. Influenza accounted for 3,235, or 2.5 per cent. of the whole. The infant-mortality rate per 1,000 births was 101, being 17 per 1,000 below the average in the ten preceding first quarters. These figures refer to England and Wales."

JAPAN AND FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE

THAT JAPAN'S EYES ARE FIXT on the Philippines, and hence the islands should not have independence, is the charge of some Americans living in the Philippines, according to the Japanese press, which resent the imputation hotly. Insinuations of this character come from people who have private motives for seeing the Islands continue under the suzerainty of the United States, but they are not representative of persons holding just opinions on the problem, says the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, which declares that the preposterous statement that if the Philippines are made independent Japan will take them is comparable to "the attitude of a thief who would say that he would not return a stolen thing, because if he does so it will be stolen by others." It adds:



"WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF THE ROPE WERE CUT?"

"The Filipino politician who would cut the rope of the Jones Act that keeps Uncle Sam's protection on the Islands ought to take a look at the bird above his head."

—*The Spotlight* (Manila).

"Japan will never take such predatory action as America took. America had better do the right thing herself. She had better carry the Jones Bill into effect. We Japanese only recognize the justice of the Filipino demands and sympathize with them for their position. Former Governor-General Harrison is a just man, and declares that even if America gives independence to the Philippines, Japan has no ambition whatever of possessing herself with them. He knows the true Japan. So if America does not carry out her pledge on such a preposterous excuse, the just men of America will surely attack the wrong of their own Government, and 10,000,000 Filipinos will be indignant."

The Jones Bill, just referred to, was passed in 1916 and is based on the original intention of the United States to recognize the independence of the Philippines, and its preamble states:

"It is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein.

"For the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them, without in the meantime impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States, in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to assume fully the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence."

From the outlook in Japan it would seem that the Republican Administration believes it is yet too early to grant independence to the Filipino, and it also seems that the Wood-Forbes Commission is "visiting the Philippines with the object of gathering material to support that opinion, instead of accelerating their independence," according to the *Yorodzu* which gives us this interesting version of history:

"The independence of the Philippines is a foregone conclusion; there can be no question about it. Properly speaking, the independence of the Islands was fixt upon at the time of the Spanish-American War. America smashed the Spanish forces by taking advantage of General Aguinaldo, to whom she had promised to make the Philippines independent if Spain was defeated. The General defeated the Spanish forces, but America captured the Islands. Indignant at this attitude of America, the General attempted to attack her but was defeated. This infidelity of America the Filipinos can never forget."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

"WELFARE WORK" THAT DISGRUNTLES THE WORKER

NO EMPLOYEE CAN OBJECT to an anxiety on behalf of his physical and mental well-being entertained by an employer. It makes considerable difference, however, whether this anxiety is manifested in the capacity and in the manner of a friend, or in some other way. Verne Edwin Burnett, who writes on "Peculiarities of Welfare Work" in *Industrial Management* (New York), notes that the discontinuance of welfare work as a result of bad times has been having a peculiarly unfortunate effect. Such discontinuance is interpreted by the men as a sign that the work was begun merely to attract and hold employees, and that it is dropped when no longer needed for this purpose. He writes:

"'Fair-weather welfare work' just at this period is of great interest. During the first six months of 1920, probably more welfare work was conducted by American industries than ever before. Business boomed, the 'weather was fair,' and welfare work expanded. During the last six months of 1920, business slumped, the 'weather was bad,' and in a great many cases welfare work shrank even out of proportion to the shrinkage in number of employees. In such cases, where welfare work was conducted only in the flush of good business, a peculiar reaction has occurred among employees. They feel that now labor is plentiful, they are being taken advantage of by manufacturers.

"In many instances, this feeling of resentment is not justified. Nevertheless, it exists. During hard times, where a company would be forced into receivership unless it stopped using money on such things as welfare work, there is no choice. But where it can get funds to carry on activities for employees' benefit it should not lop off welfare work as a first step in retrenchment if it wishes to keep up morale.

"Entire welfare departments have been exterminated during the recent business depression. Factory newspapers have been discontinued, factory hospitals closed, bonuses have been omitted during the holiday season, and a number of other activities created for the safety and contentment of employees dispensed with. All of this has resulted in hard feeling, secretly nursed by many employees.

"One president of an automobile company in Detroit has sensed this condition and has treated it with rare wisdom. In a number of statements he has explained the sales and banking situation so thoroughly to his workers that they understand his view-point in making retrenchments. He has explained that the omission of the bonus this year means that it will be added to the bonus to be paid a year hence. A weekly letter is being sent to employees who have been laid off to let them know that the company still has them in mind. The letter lays the company's cards on the table. For the most part the workers appreciate these efforts, which have to a considerable extent forestalled resentment which might crop out with bad effects later on when labor holds more power, as it expects to do.

"Contrast this with the action of another automotive manufacturer in another Middle-West city. In order to open a closed factory he underbid all competitors on a big order. To fulfil this low bid, he offered jobs at about thirty cents an hour, or between thirteen and fourteen dollars per week—manifestly insufficient to support a family decently. Even at this low figure thousands of men applied for jobs, altho only a few hundred could be employed. The few hundred who were hired at thirty cents an hour, in order to keep their jobs, showed signs of great activity.

"'They rush around at work as tho they were on roller-skates,' boasted an executive of the company.

"The attitude of those workers, tho apparently industrious, is highly resentful. They believe they have been grossly imposed upon, and are keeping the jobs merely to bring something into their family exchequers until business improves. They believe that during hard times their welfare is regarded as the least important thing of all, while in 'fair weather' they had been given to believe that their welfare was the very thing about which the company was solicitous."

In the few unfortunate cases of this kind, Mr. Burnett says, these companies have been given a "black eye" by labor, and as soon as business has improved considerably, the employees will seem to be using roller-skates in running away from manufacturers who took advantage of them. In another case, the head of a factory employing a few hundred men made a special effort to build up the morale of his workers during the last few years and reports that he is somewhat disappointed in the results, because so many of the men do not seem to appreciate the efforts made in their behalf:

"He told the writer of a case where he, the manufacturer, had made a number of personal visits to the bedsides of factory employees who had been injured. On one occasion he found a young man injured internally as a result of a fall while working in the factory. The manufacturer discovered that the patient had called in a quack doctor who was doing nothing except to administer narcotics. So the manufacturer helped carry the injured man to an automobile and then into a good hospital, where the worker recovered quickly. The 'boss' paid the bill and expected the employee to return and render extra good workmanship by way of gratitude. The employee did come back to work, but he stayed only three days and then started in at another factory.

"'That's ingratitude,' said the manufacturer.

"No doubt it would seem that way to nearly everybody. But an investigation showed that the man was what his friends termed 'a proud, queer sort of duck, sensitive-like.' Moreover, as soon as he returned to work he had to undergo a barrage of factory 'kidding' from employees who had learned all about the aid from the boss. They bantered him about his drag with the 'old man,' and about his likelihood of getting a raise and being elevated over them. These things and probably others combined to drive the worker away. Perhaps, too, a certain feeling of inferiority on the part of many employees, which amounts to a sort of sullen resentment, had something to do with it.

"Another instance, which a manufacturer failed to understand, was the resentment at well-meant welfare efforts among families of employees who had been laid off and were in desperate circumstances. Money, food, and clothing were distributed by representatives of the factory, who first investigated conditions in the workers' homes and then delivered whatever was considered most needed. Altho some of the recipients of this aid expressed appreciation, others registered resentment. Investigation showed that men who are laid off for a long time blame the company to a great extent for the unemployment. Often, too, they resent having representatives of the company 'investigating' in the laid-off employees' homes, and sometimes they bar them admission inside the front door. By finding out the condition of any such family in a more roundabout way and then bestowing the gift without ostentation, a company could gain more real gratitude.

"I know of some employment and welfare men who use the titles of psychologist and phrenologist. Some of these men have been known to insist upon feeling for bumps on the heads of men applying for jobs! Probably no other phase of a welfare or employment work creates such a storm of ridicule among workmen as this. The same is true of compulsory physical examinations as conducted in some factories. Much good can be done in a big plant by complete physical examination of workers, and if induced to do it voluntarily they are not likely to resent it. But when workers are lined up and ordered to march in lines before examining physicians, the effect upon morale is bad.

"Men who conduct welfare work need rare talent in understanding workers and in handling them. Inborn talent for doing the work must be combined with craftsmanship resulting from study and experience. A welfare worker should be a 'regular fellow' and have the attitude of being willing to roll up his sleeves and assist workers in the hardest menial labor and show no superiority or condescension.

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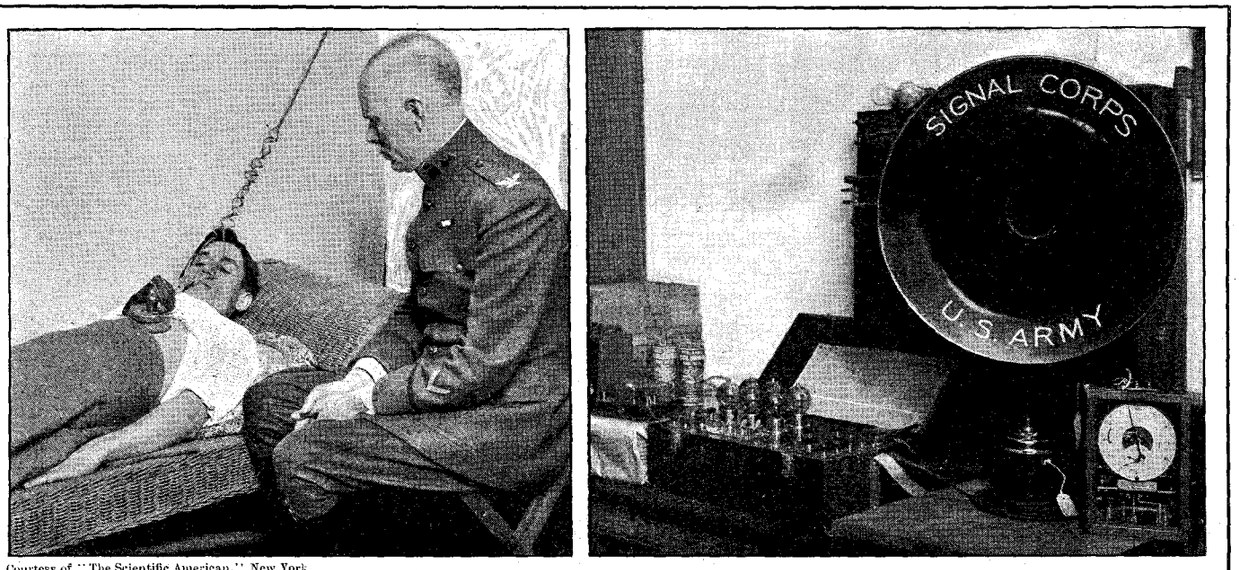

Courtesy of "The Scientific American," New York.

HOW TO SEND HEART-BEATS BY WIRELESS: TRANSMITTER (LEFT) AND AMPLIFIER (RIGHT).

"The business of welfare work is almost as complex as life itself, and most of its success can be summed up in the big, little word 'tact.'"

DIAGNOSIS BY WIRELESS

PALPITATION AND OTHER TROUBLES of the heart may now be diagnosed even tho the patient be far from medical facilities—say, in the middle of the Atlantic—by application of "wired wireless," the discovery of Gen. George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army. The principle involved, we are informed by S. R. Winters, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York) is similar to that which made possible the multiplication of the volume of the inaugural address of the President on March 4, the human heart-beats being amplified thousands of times. He continues:

"A demonstration recently to a group of physicians of the United States Army at the Signal Corps Laboratory, Washington, D. C., for the first time revealed working plans of the remarkable innovation. A heart-transmitter designed for the specific purpose, resting by its own weight over the heart of the subject under examination, was placed in position. Passage of the blood through the various valves of the heart is responsible for vibrations in an air-chamber which faithfully reproduce the manifold actions of the blood when coursing through the valves of the heart. These, in turn, are conveyed over a wire—practical application of 'wired wireless'—to an amplifying equipment, consisting of a group of standard vacuum tubes used by the Signal Corps. The tubes are not dissimilar to those employed in wireless telephony and telegraphy reception.

"The vacuum-tube amplifiers then actuated a special receiver attached to a large horn which distributed sounds reflected by heart-beats throughout the building. Doctors attending the novel performance discust among themselves the peculiarities of the hearts of different subjects as the actions were magnified. Distance is an irrelevant factor when heart-beats are to be studied by the vacuum-tube amplifier. The high-frequency carrier current, a distinguishing feature of the progeny of Major-General Squier when compared with radio in common, transmits sounds along a wire by means of electric waves guided by an ordinary telephone line. Thus, there is established a perfectly silent vehicle for conveying the delicate variations of sound produced by the heart to the receiving apparatus.

"Comments of physicians attending the demonstration were of a varied character as to the practical application of 'wired wireless' in diagnosing heart diseases. An occasional opinion was to the effect that the use of magnifying equipment would involve the refashioning of medical education as it pertains to the study of the heart. Other army doctors were unreserved in praise."

THE DREAMS OF THE BLIND

THE BLIND FREQUENTLY SEE CLEARLY in dreams—that is, they dream that they see, tho this is naturally limited to those who have not been blind from birth, and who therefore have memories of sight on which to base their dream-fancies. In *The Daily News* (London), Rex Furness, who was blinded during the war, writes of some of his own experiences. Mr. Furness, who is still under thirty, says that "we younger blind" regard blindness merely as a handicap which can be wrestled with, and like to think of themselves as perfectly normal individuals who merely can't see. But, he goes on to say, "there is one time when we do see, and this is in our dreams. Dreaming thus becomes a very pleasant sensation." He continues:

"Men of such widely differing types as Sir Arthur Pearson, teachers and officials of the National Institute for the Blind, and officers, non-commissioned officers, and men have told me of their dreams, and in the majority of cases it is almost the invariable rule for them to 'see' when they dream. The dreams of the blind, too, take on all those irrational absurdities—the elimination of time and space—which characterize the dreams of the sighted.

"Altho the blind sleeper 'sees' in his dreams, it is curious that in most dreams he knows very definitely at the time that he is really blind. I was in my old college laboratory when I saw a young lady, unfortunately blind—I thought to myself—in obvious difficulties as regards her whereabouts. I immediately went to help her, and led her through the intricacies of the passages, but all the time I knew I was blind, and could think how queer it was that I could act as escort. Many similar dreams have come to me, and scores have been reported.

"Another remarkable feature concerning the dreams of the blind is the frequency with which the 'flying' dream recurs. The sensation of floating through the air—with a feeling which, I believe, is well known to the devotees of opium—is very common. One blind man I know in 70 per cent. of his dreams has this sensation. For this I have no explanation to offer, but in this case, too, all objects are usually perfectly visible.

"Those of us blinded in adult age seem to have four distinct types of dreams—namely, those in which we 'see' perfectly, those in which we 'see' but are conscious all the time of being blind, those in which objects are blurred, and those in which impressions come to us, as in waking hours, through the intermediary of senses other than that of sight. It is the experience of some that dreams of the fourth class gradually take first place as time passes, and the stock of remembered images gradually fails. 'Seeing' in dreams is almost, if not entirely, absent in the case of persons who have been blind from birth. Dreaming itself is of infrequent occurrence with such people,

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and the occasional dreams are in the nature of nightmares. The fact that blind people 'see' in their dreams suggests possibilities of added happiness. If only we could control our dreams so that the will did not lose its power over the faculties, it would still be possible for us to enjoy in a way many of the outdoor sports which are denied us. 'Dream sight' would enable us to take part in golf, tennis, and the like. Dream control is not impossible. In one isolated instance I have forced myself to dream that I was playing a game of tennis, every detail of which was vividly real. This 'forcing the dream' may have been mere coincidence, but the question is worthy of continued attention. Sir Arthur Pearson has remarked upon the frequency of the golf dream with him, and he attributes this to his habit of playing a game of golf in his mind before going to sleep."

RICE-PLANTING BY GUITAR

IN THE PHILIPPINES, the transplanting of rice-shoots may be done at least 20 per cent. faster where a musician is sent into the field to speed up the men. Here in the United States there would perhaps be conflict with the rules of the Rice-Planter's Union, but apparently no such body exists in our island possession. This novel use of melody is reported by José S. Camus, in charge of the Agronomy Section of the Philippine Bureau of Agriculture, in a bulletin entitled "Rice in the Philippines" (Manila, 1921). He tells us:

GUITARIST SPEEDING UP RICE-PLANTERS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

"Transplanting is usually done by women and children, who walk backward in the soft mud and poke from three to five seedlings an inch deep into the mud with their thumbs and the first two fingers, covering as much space as they can reach on either side. Much better results would be obtained if only one or two good plants were put into a hill, as the plants would not then be overcrowded.

"In the Ilocano provinces, where the land is seldom thoroughly puddled, sharp-pointed wooden sticks, about 4 inches in length, are used for transplanting rice. With these holes are made in the ground into each of which two to six seedlings are set.

"How to improve upon the present method of transplanting is the hardest problem in rice culture, as there has been no machinery that has ever been invented that will take the place of hand labor in transplanting rice; the planting of lowland or transplanted *palay* will become impracticable when labor goes so high that the planting of rice ceases to be profitable.

"Generally, transplanting is done by getting the surrounding farmers to help. When hired laborers are employed to do this work, the cost depends on the daily wages in the locality. In central Luzon, transplanters—generally women—can be hired at from 40 to 80 cents a day, with a meal. It takes about ten to twelve professional transplanters to set out a hectare of seedlings. But where music is furnished, at least 20 per cent. more work can be accomplished by the same number of transplanters."

ARE WE READY FOR WHOLESALE MURDER?

ARE CIVILIZED NATIONS AT WAR prepared to adopt weapons that will enable them to wipe out an army of a million men in a few hours or to annihilate whole cities? Our chemical-warfare service assures us that the United States now possesses the means of doing this very thing. What are we going to do about it? The editor of *The Scientific American* (New York) expresses his belief that the world at large is not ready to go the Germans several points better in disregard of the humanitarian laws of war. All poison-gas warfare should be declared unlawful, he thinks, by international agreement of some sort. Unless something of this kind is done, the next war, he believes, will make the last one "restful, by comparison," and will "wipe out mankind at a rate which will turn many a flourishing capital into a deserted village." The development of highly destructive weapons, he points out, has never yet prevented nations from making war, and if these horrors are to be averted either war itself must be made impossible, or the nations must get together on this point, if on no other. He writes:

"'Mr. Chairman, the Chemical-Warfare Service has discovered a liquid approximately three drops of which, when applied to any part of the skin, will cause a man's death. Much smaller amounts than this, or even vapors from the liquid, cause very severe, slow-healing burns.'

"If the reader applies to the Government Printing-Office, at Washington, he can get therefrom a copy of the 'Hearings at the Third Session of the House Naval Affairs Committee,' and he will find there that the words above quoted form part of a statement by Mr. Bradner, Chief of Research of the Chemical-Warfare Service. Mr. Bradner goes on to remind the Committee that the world-war showed it to be possible for an airplane to fly within a hundred feet of enemy troops and machine-gun them with impunity; and he goes on to state that if, instead of carrying machine guns, the attacking planes were equipped to carry a tank of this liquid (Lewisite) for discharge from nozzles similar to the ordinary street-sprinkler, it would fall like rain, killing everything in its path.

"Then he becomes more specific and tells us that one plane, carrying two tons of the liquid, could cover a stretch of country 100 feet wide by seven miles long in one trip, and that it could spray down enough of the liquid gas to kill every man in that area simply by the action of the gas upon the skin. Then, a little later, he becomes even more specific and tells us that, during the Argonne offensive, the entire First American Army of a million and a quarter men occupied an area of approximately 40 kilometers long by 20 kilometers wide. If, he goes on to say, Germany had possessed 4,000 tons of this material and, say, 350 planes properly equipped for spraying, our entire First Army would have been annihilated in from ten to twelve hours.

"Now, 4,000 tons seems like a big lot of gas; but we already possess at the Aberdeen Proving Ground a huge poison-gas factory (Edgewood) which was capable, at the armistice, of producing 200 tons of gas per day, and it would be a simple matter by enlargement and duplication to put this country in a position where it could produce several thousand tons of gas for the supply of our armies and keep the supply going indefinitely. Yes, the future war will be so horrible as to make the late war restful by comparison. Short as it will inevitably be, it will last long enough to wipe out mankind at a rate which will turn many a flourishing capital into a deserted village, and many a fair campagna into a Sahara of lifeless desolation—for this gas, remember, is as fatal to vegetation as to human life.

"All this talk, however, about the poison-gas war of the

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future is based on what we dare to believe is an altogether unwarrantable assumption—namely, that the devil's own disregard of the humanitarian laws of war, initiated by the Germans at Ypres, is to be accepted and practised by the world at large. If, in the forthcoming meetings on disarmament, or of the suggested 'Association of Nations,' or the League, or what-not, it be accepted that poison-gas warfare is lawful, we dare to believe that this sanction will be given in the face of the protest of that undoubtedly large majority of men who believe that honor, chivalry, and human kindness are not quite dead in our midst, and that the monstrous horror of the first gas attack at Ypres should not be the yardstick by which we measure our future military conduct.

"It has been urged that the free use of gas will make future wars so frightful that no nation will dare to provoke a conflict. The answer to that assumption is that, in the past, the development of new weapons of great destructive power has never prevented a nation from rushing into war."

NO DANGER IN BEING *X*-RAYED

INJURY OR EVEN DEATH, suffered by physicians or laboratory workers who have exposed themselves daily to *x*-rays for long periods of time, has made some timid persons fear to allow a single radiogram to be taken. A writer in *How to Live* (New York), the journal of the Life Extension Institute, assures all such that there is absolutely no danger. The Institute itself, in connection with its physical examinations, maintains a large *x*-ray department where nearly 10,000 people are *x*-rayed each year. They have never, we are told, had a case of the slightest injury of any kind. The head of the department said, in this connection: "Nowadays the *x*-ray is as safe for the subject as a camera." The writer goes on:

"Fear of the *x*-ray is based on a sense of its mystery. Altho all of us are more or less familiar with its use, we have to accept the scientist's word for what it is and what it does. When we have an *x*-ray taken, and the operator leaves us alone with a queer-looking tube, telling us not to move, we feel nothing, see nothing, hear nothing of the ray that is passing through us to the photographic plate.

"What is called an '*x*-ray' is produced by means of a high-voltage current which at great speed hurls the electrons against a target of some very resistant metal (tungsten or platinum). The speed of the electrons is thus suddenly reduced, and from this change in speed result the *x*-rays. They shoot out in all directions along absolutely straight paths from which they can not be deflected, passing through any material and substance until they are entirely absorbed.

"When you are in the path of this *x*-ray, it passes through your body, then through the photographic plate on which it distributes shadows, the more dense materials in your body showing as the lightest areas. It is, indeed, too much a mystery to be explained easily. We understand something of its uses, but we must have proof that it isn't really dangerous.

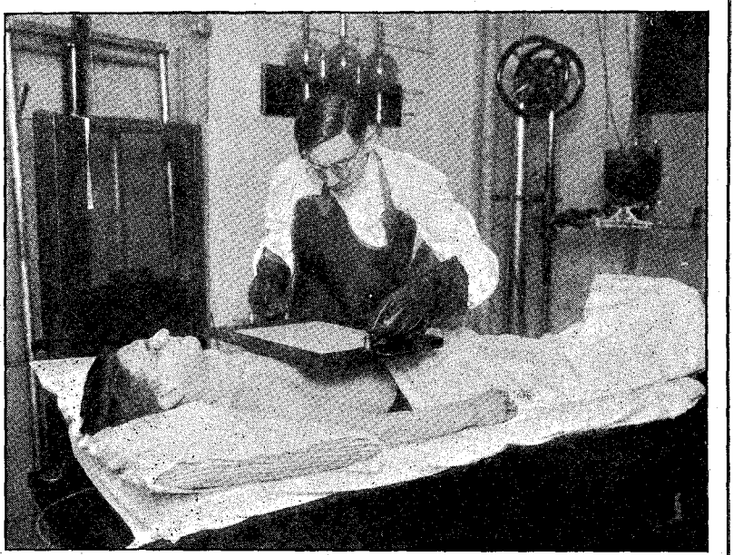
"The point about the *x*-ray is that its single passage is without harm, but its effect is cumulative. If you have an *x*-ray taken of your teeth or chest or hand, you are only exposed to it for a few seconds. There is no effect whatsoever. But suppose you come in every day for two months and are *x*-rayed in exactly the same spot, you would begin to notice an irritation on the skin covering that spot, the effect of which is like that of a burn, altho the *x*-ray is not hot and does not produce heat. This burn should be treated just like any other burn.

"In the case of radiography only, there is no danger at all—absolutely none. Injury from the *x*-ray is only possible in cases of overexposure. And even in cases of prolonged treatment, danger is easily avoided, for when the first slight symtoms appear the patient is not allowed to receive another dose for six weeks or so."

Even the operator, who gives *x*-rays day in and day out, month in and month out, is in no danger if he always takes proper precautions. Habit and carelessness are the two enemies he has to avoid. We read further:

"There are three ways in which the operator can protect himself, (*a*) to operate the switch at some distance from the target (the place of origin of the rays); (*b*) to keep some absorbing material between himself and the source of the *x*-ray; (*c*) to complete the operation in the shortest possible time.

"The *x*-ray room is lined all around with lead. The big switches by means of which the operator turns the current on and off are located quite outside the room, while inside is the glass tube containing the coil and tungsten target necessary for the production of *x*-rays.



DEFENSIVE ARMOR OF THE *X*-RAY OPERATOR.

"Suppose you let the operator show you into another little cell, lead-lined and light-proof. 'This is the fluoroscopy room,' he says, 'where by means of the *x*-ray we can look right through you.' Here he dons his leaded rubber apron and gloves and puts on his lead-glass goggles.

"'How would you like to hold a hand like that?' asks the operator, stretching out his arm, encased half-way up with a heavy gauntlet. 'Hardly suitable for a pink tea, but mighty good protection from continuous rays at any rate.'

"We must not overplay the *x*-ray, but it is exceedingly important that there should be no unfounded fear of the *x*-ray in the minds of the public.

"It requires no more courage to have an *x*-ray taken than an ordinary photograph—less, perhaps, for some of us, since only shadows are recorded."

FIGHT BETWEEN MOSS AND AN EGG—During a sojourn in the south of Europe, a French naturalist, says *Popular Science Monthly* (New York), had the rare opportunity of observing an intensely interesting struggle for existence between an egg and a moss plant. We read:

"The egg was that of a lizard which had been deposited on a cushion of moss. It was enclosed by a white protective covering of leatherlike toughness. The moss on which the tip of the egg rested secreted at the point of contact a substance that gradually dissolved the leathery shell of the egg. When there was no longer any resistance, the stem of the moss plant penetrated the shell and sent its branches through the substance of the egg, emerging at the opposite end. But the egg was equal to the emergency. It enveloped the stem of the moss inside the egg with a membranous coating that formed an insulating tube around the intruder. Then the moss sent out side branches through the egg, traversing it, but these also were made innocuous by an albuminous coating. In spite of this struggle against the intruding moss, the lizard embryo developed to all appearances normally and finally emerged from its prison unharmed."

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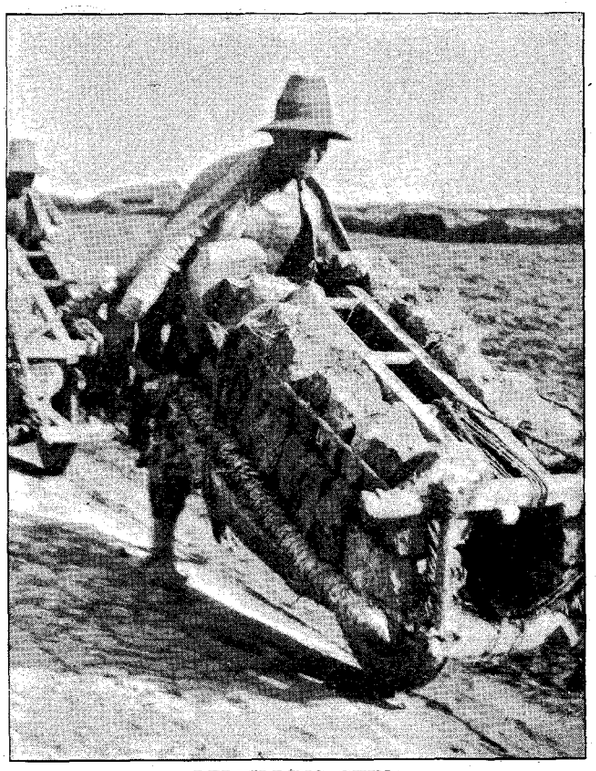
LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

CHINA'S NEW CULTURAL UPHEAVAL

"THOUGHTS, IF NOT THINGS, change with such rapidity in China that one is hard prest to keep up." So writes Prof. John Dewey, whose sojourn in the East gives him first-hand information of the cultural changes going on there. First China, in her ready response to foreign influence, put her trust in militarism, and failed; then she tried politics, "but the republic hardly came off either"; civil and mechanical engineers were next invoked to occidentalize China, but progress here "brought new dangers and evils": moral reform then gave rise to antifoot-binding societies, anti-opium movements, antigambling associations, new education movements. "Democracy clearly demanded universal education, the extension of schools to all the people, and a change from literary learning to something connected with civic and social action." But at once it was seen that the people could never be reached until the written language was simplified and made more accessible. In *Asia* (July), the American magazine of the Orient, Professor Dewey follows out some of the consequences of this latest grasp at the example of the West:



REBUILDING CHINA.

Bricks from the old Tatar city were used in the construction of the University of Nanking.

"And the language of speech must also be used in writing in order that modern ideas might get adequate expression. A scholar of the old school remarked to me in Hangchow, a center of the older culture, that no one knew how many valuable ideas had been lost to China in the past few hundred years because those who thought them could not make them known, for lack of command of the cumbrous and artificial medium of writing. So there grew up, about two years ago, the so-called literary revolution—an attempt to write and publish in the vernacular and also to familiarize Chinese readers with what is distinctive in the trend of modern Western literature, from free verse to Thomas Hardy, Bernard Shaw, Ibsen, and Maeterlinck. I know of one school that criticized its foreign teacher of literature as not up to date, because he used Shakespeare and Dickens while they wanted H. G. Wells and Strindberg! They even suggested that he take a vacation, go home, and catch up! He had become, they said, too 'chinafied' and conservative.

"The matter of content, of ideas, soon became more important than that of language and style. The new ideas were turned full against ancient institutions. The family system came in for full measure of criticism, and this not only from the point of view of the traditional Western idea of family life, but from that of 'The Doll's House' and the most advanced Western radical thought. Socialistic literature, anarchism, Marx, and Kropotkin ran like wild-fire through reading circles. Tolstoy became perhaps the most read of foreign writers. Thus was evolved a new formula: China could not be changed without a social transformation based upon a transformation of ideas. The political revolution was a failure, because it was external, formal, touching the mechanism of social action, but not affecting conceptions of life, which really control society.

"And now there are signs that the next stage will be an interest in scientific method. It is recognized that technology and other branches of applied science are dependent upon science as a method of thought, observation, registration, criticism, experiment, judgment, and reasoning. The idea is gaining ground that the real supremacy of the West is based, not on anything specifically Western, to be borrowed and imitated, but on something universal, a method of investigation and of the testing of knowledge, which the West hit upon and used a few centuries in advance of the Orient."

These ideas underlie the "new culture movement" of China with which may be associated the student revolt of May 4, 1919. Outwardly, this revolt was a manifestation against a group of corrupt politicians, and was stimulated by the failure of Chinese claims at Versailles; but, Professor Dewey assures us, "it was in its deeper aspect a protest against all politicians and against all further reliance upon politics as a direct means of social reform." We read:

"The teachers and writers who are guiding the movement lose no opportunity to teach that the regeneration of China must come by other means, that no fundamental political reform is now possible in China, and that, when it comes, it will come as natural fruit of intellectual changes worked out in social, non-political ways. And the great mass of the student body in the higher schools of China is now virtually pledged to abstinence from official life. Doubtless many will fall by the way in the future. They will not be able to resist the lure of an easy living and of power. But the antipolitical bias is pretty firmly established."

This movement, tho instigated "by contacts with the distinctively modern world," says Professor Dewey, "has become more and more characteristically Chinese." In fact—

"The movement of May 4 was directly undertaken by Chinese students, not only without the instigation of returned students, but against their advice. It was spontaneous and native. The movement for a reform of language would hardly have been started without foreign influence, but it is naturally a movement conducted by Chinese, for specifically Chinese ends, and it has precedents in Chinese history. The subsidiary movement toward phonetic script has been encouraged largely by missionaries, and so one hears more about it in Western newspapers.

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Even the antipolitical movement, the belief that reform is conditional upon scientific and social changes, is in a way a return to Chinese modes of thinking, a recovery of an old Chinese idea, plus an assertion that the power of that idea was not exhausted and terminated by Confucianism. It has now to be worked out in adaptation to new conditions, even if it involves the overthrow of Confucian forms of belief and conduct. Another obvious feature of the evolution is that it shows steady progress from the superficial to the fundamental.

"The comments just made take the movement at its best, in its spirit. From the point of view of results concretely attained by it, they involve an undoubted idealization of its development. Each old stage has left behind it a deposit, a stratification. 'Young China' is at best an ambiguous term. It lumps into a single mass representatives of each of the phases described — military, political, economic, technological, ethical, literary, social, etc. By selecting certain individuals from each of these strata, one may, with some degree of truth, bring almost any charge against 'Young China.' Naturally, in other words, there is confusion, uncertainty, mutual criticism, and hostility among the various tendencies. Most of the returned students of some years ago are opposed to the present antipolitical movement and to the literary revolution. Many are still in a nationalistic stage where they rely upon some change to be wrought miraculously in the Army and the Government. More are distinctly in the technical stage, believing that if they could get the engineering jobs for which they have trained themselves, China would begin to move—as it doubtless would, to some degree.

"One more discrimination has to be made. Altho cultivated Japanese as well as politicians like Marquis Okuma have long proclaimed the right and duty of Japan to lead China, to be the mediator in introducing Western culture into Asia (including India, where they look upon the English as alien interlopers), few Americans have taken seriously the dependence of China upon Japan in just these ways. I have seen books on the development of modern Chinese education which do not mention Japan, which attribute the renovation of the Chinese system to American influence, and which leave the impression that it is modeled upon the American common-school system. As a matter of fact, it is modeled, administratively, wholly after the Japanese system, which, so far as Western influence enters in, is based on the German system, with factors borrowed from French centralization."

The writer here does not claim that any great number of the students and teachers influenced by the new culture movement are wholly conscious of its underlying philosophy. He says:

"This is confined as yet to a small group of leaders. The movement is for the most part still a feeling rather than an idea. It is also accompanied by the extravagances and confusion, the undigested medley of wisdom and nonsense that inevitably mark so ambitious a movement in its early stages. By making a clever selection of extracts from the writings put forth in its name one could easily hold up the whole movement to ridicule, as less than half-baked, as an uncritical and more or less hysterical mixture of unrelated ideas and miscellaneous pieces of Western science and thought. Or a selection of writings could be made which would show it to be dangerous to society, to the peace of the world. Japanese writers who have paid attention to it have mostly held it up as a subversive radicalism and have attributed it to Bolshevik propaganda. But in the nine provinces I have visited, I have yet to find a single trace of direct Russian influence. Indirectly, the Russian upheaval has, of course, had a tremendous influence as a ferment, but far subordinate to that of the world-war and even to President Wilson's ideas of democracy and self-determination. For the new culture movement, tho it cares nothing for what is politely called a republic in present China, is enthusiastically stirred by democratic ideals, and is starting out with the premise that democracy must be realized in education and in industry before it can be realized politically. For Bolshevism in the technical sense there is no preparation and no aptitude in China. But it is conceivable that military misrule, oppression, and corruption will, if they continue till they directly touch the peasants, produce a chaos of rebellion that adherents of the existing order will certainly label Bolshevism."

Photographs by courtesy of "Asia."

A MIDDLE SCHOOL FOUNDRY IN CHIHLI, CHINA.

Modern Chinese students are eager for scientific and technical training, but the end toward which the majority of them are aiming is not merely material.

SEVILLE REPUDIATES "CARMEN"—Give a dog any name and it seems to stick. "Carmen" is called a Spanish opera; but after a recent performance of a dramatic version of Mérimée's work in Seville, the Spaniards call it "essentially gipsy and not Sevillian." Upon which the New York *Herald* comments:

"The music of Bizet, which is so inseparably associated with the popularity of the opera in this country, did not come into question. It is generally conceded to be more French than Spanish. The Sevillians will not admit that the ethics of Mérimée's characters represent any but the life of the gipsy.

"To Spaniards and particularly to Sevillians they deny the intellectual and emotional life which is shown by the French author. They declare that it is possible only to the gipsy tribes. It is impossible to deny that a soldier of the Royal Army is the hero of the novel, but for the rest of its people and their acts Spain will take no responsibility. They are Tziganies.

"With the story no longer admitted to be Spanish and the music generally pronounced by critics rather French than otherwise, what is left of the general belief that this beloved collaboration of Bizet and Mérimée is a typically Spanish product? Yet only the *habañera* and the *seguidilla* are admitted to be of Spanish origin. The famous ballet music of the last act came from the score that Bizet composed to Daudet's play '*L'Arlesienne.*' . . . . .

"Of course credit is due to Meilhac and Halévy, who made such an admirable dramatic arrangement of Mérimée's material.

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But if 'Carmen' is not Spanish in story or music, what then is it? It has been pronounced French and gipsy but not Spanish. But it is fair to predict that it will continue to the public the representative Spanish work of the operatic repertoire."

A NEGLECTED AMERICAN CLASSIC

WHEN GAUGUIN WENT TO THE SOUTH SEAS he did more than paint pictures, tho he died without knowing just what it was. Incidentally, he created a vogue for Melville, Stoddard, and others who had preceded him there. Melville, the author of "Omoo," "Typee," and "Moby Dick," presents the most interesting case. A contempt, more or less outspoken, for our older literature is one of the notes of our modern life. To this our younger school of writers with names that suggest much more recent ships than the *Mayflower* are the chief contributors. They would have us forget altogether our literary heritage and concentrate on Chicago as a center of all that is worth conserving. Even our academic research, which must embrace more than the present to give the tone of scholarship, is frightened away from our literary past and forages in the well-cropped fields of foreign letters. An English writer in *The Athenæum*, for example, draws attention to our neglect of Herman Melville while we spend superfluous research energy on Wordsworth. This is only one instance. "The thought of the devotion which most of the American seats of learning give to 'studies' in literature, for example, judging by some exceptionally weighty evidence which comes to *The Nation and The Athenæum* for review, fills a critic on this side with awe." So writes "H. M. T.," with the confession of an editor who groans under the repeated exhibitions of misapplied effort:

"I think it was Wisconsin which took Wordsworth, and made of that simple-hearted poet a learned book of about seven pounds avoirdupois, which I tried in vain to get any lover of letters here to examine critically. Each critic to whom I offered it gave it one startled glance and at once changed the subject. This research work and these analyses and statistics certainly show an ardor to which even a lover of fine literature can not always rise, and it would be very unwise to discourage it. On the contrary, while thanking America for its devotion to our classics, may a Britisher suggest to any American who has the leisure and the will for a little research work that what whole crowds of us over here would be delighted to get would be a monograph, as weighty and as crowded with detail as he likes, of Herman Melville?"

Melville, of course, has come back to us on the tidal wave raised by the South Sea books of Frederick O'Brien, the art furor over Gauguin, and all the smaller writers and painters who hurry to adopt a new fashion. Meantime we may save from this drift a classic that we were in the way of losing altogether, as our English friend points out:

"A recent issue of the New York *Freeman* had some notes on the author of 'Moby Dick' which did little more than excite one's appetite. It is clear that it is time this task was undertaken by an American who is properly aware that his country has produced a work which is not only unique of its kind, and a great achievement, but is the expression of an imagination that rises to the highest, and so is among the world's great works of art. There is something unusually fascinating in the case of Melville. We must learn more about that man. We know hardly anything at all at present. Let Wordsworth wait. How was it that the author who did two merely lively and observant books of travel, and a story, 'White Jacket,' which does not call for any special attention, on one occasion soared clear into the empyrean and maintained himself among the stars through all one long book?

"The American critics who find time for prolonged inquiries, published later in ponderous and even unreadable volumes, on English authors who are classical, but frequently dim to general readers in a well-earned obscurity, and who yet neglect the strange case of Melville, astonish me. There must be people living who have seen Melville and have talked to him —the man who, it is reported, once remarked, 'All fame is patronage; let me be infamous'; and, 'I shall go down to them (posterity) in all likelihood. "Typee" will be given to them with their gingerbread.' Now is the very time to tackle that book about him. If this task is neglected a little longer, so that some priceless recollections of Melville, now available, are lost, and documents and other evidence of the man, which now exist, are buried still deeper beneath the litter of the years, then the book about him will be but tentative and will leave the mystery darker than ever. And what a jolly task the writing of that biography would be! If only one lived near Nantucket. . . . . ."

PULITZER PRIZES PICKED TO PIECES

"REWARD OF MERIT" is the old-fashioned phrasing of the school prize. The indefiniteness of its meaning was a safe loophole, and we find that the Pulitzer prize-giving of this year presents puzzles to onlookers on the merit side of the matter. The prizes established by the late Joseph Pulitzer are awarded annually for the best work of American authors in the various fields of literature and journalism. The newspaper reports of the awards of 1921 thus state the case of the giver and the receiver:

"For the American novel published during the last year which best presents the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood, $1,000, to Edith Wharton, for her 'Age of Innocence.'

"For the original play performed in New York which shall best represent the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners, $1,000, to Zona Gale, for 'Miss Lulu Bett,' produced at the Belmont Theater during the season of 1920–21.

"For the best book of the year upon the history of the United States, $2,000, to William Snowden Sims, for his 'Victory at Sea.' Admiral Sims wrote in collaboration with Burton J. Hendrick.

"For the best American biography, teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrated by an eminent example, excluding as too obvious the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, $1,000, to Edward Bok, for his 'The Americanization of Edward Bok.'

"For the best example of a reporter's work during the year, the test being accuracy, terseness, the accomplishment of some public good commanding public attention and respect, $1,000, to Louis Seibold, for an interview with President Wilson, published in the New York *World* on June 18, 1920.

"The Pulitzer prize in journalism, a gold medal costing $500, for the most disinterested and meritorious service rendered by any American newspaper during the year, was awarded to the Boston *Post* for its exposé of the Ponzi fraud."

Probably more people have read "Main Street" than "The Age of Innocence," and wonder was exprest that Mr. Lewis's novel was passed by. It now transpires through the publication of a letter in the *New Republic* that the jury of award voted unanimously in favor of "Main Street," but the Advisory Council of the School of Journalism of Columbia University reversed the award, the words of one of the Council being thus quoted in the New York *Evening Post:*

"The Advisory Council discust the two novels at length at their meeting. I voted against 'Main Street' because I thought it was unjust to the great body of people who are the backbone of the country. Our small towns have all got cultivated and intelligent people in them. I consider that Mr. Lewis's book does them an injustice. I consider that Broadway is the worst 'Main Street' we have in this country."

The support given to "Main Street" under the terms of the prize bequest is thus accounted for by Mr. Robert Morss Lovett, in the *New Republic:*

"The committee which chose 'Main Street,' of which Hamlin

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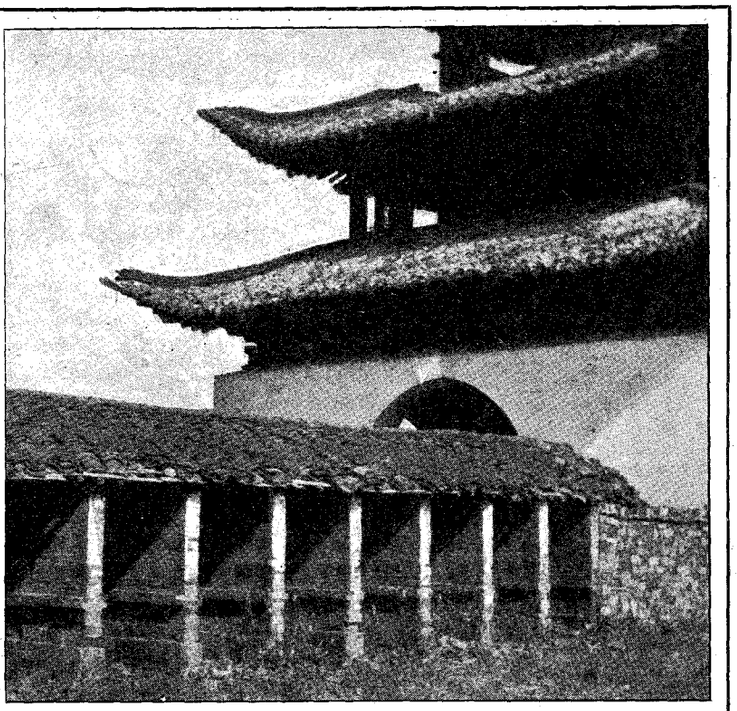
Garland and Prof. Stuart Pratt Sherman were members, chose Mr. Lewis's novel because the book, through its social criticism, had led its readers to formulate for themselves a higher standard of life and to purge the small-town atmosphere of certain unwholesome tendencies. . . . It set up an effective standard and actually accomplished something toward its attainment."

The interpretation of the "terms," again, sets the New York *Nation* also puzzling:

"Perhaps it would be just as well if the conditions of the Pulitzer awards for literature were not stressed too much when the announcements come to be made. Consider the situation this year with regard to the prize for the best novel of 1920. That it goes to 'The Age of Innocence' will arouse argument among those who think 'Main Street' more powerful, 'Moon-Calf' more beautiful, 'Miss Lulu Bett' more dexterous, but no one can help smiling a little at the news that Mrs. Wharton's brilliant, knife-edged satire upon the little New York of the seventies receives the prize because it best presents 'the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standard of American manners and manhood.' And there is 'Miss Lulu Bett,' which, failing to win first honor among novels, has a second chance and wins honor by its dramatic form—because it best represents 'the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste, and good manners.' We suspect that the late Mr. Pulitzer had in mind something very different than that his prizes should go to art which holds the mirror up to nature with such devastating results. But tho these awards are odd in view of the terms which condition them, they are encouraging in view of the indication that satire runs as good a risk as sugar in this annual race. There is, however, a great deal more sugar than satire in 'The Americanization of Edward Bok,' adjudged the best biography. As to the best book of American history, we speculate with interest upon the question who did most to make 'The Victory at Sea' great, Admiral Sims or his collaborator, Mr. Burton J. Hendrick."



DECAYING SITES OF OLD CHINESE EDUCATION.

Here scholars, versed in a language unrelated to common speech and a learning remote from daily life, once competed for power and position.

Heywood Broun is another dissenter who begins, in the New York *Tribune*, with the "drama" award:

"Few, we think, will agree with the committee in giving the play prize to Zona Gale's 'Miss Lulu Bett.' Miss Gale might well have taken the prize for the best novel of the year with her book of this name, but it seems to me that she has not been as successful with the theme in its dramatic form. Certainly from a technical standpoint her novel is finished workmanship, while her play is an indication of high promise rather than complete craftsmanship. To our mind, the play deserves, even at that, a high ranking among the native plays of the season, but we do not think it should be placed ahead of 'The First Year,' by Frank Craven; 'The Emperor Jones,' by Eugene O'Neill, or 'The Bad Man,' by Porter Emerson Browne. Still less are we in accord with the decision which assigns first place among the native novels of the year to Mrs. Edith Wharton's 'The Age of Innocence.' Here there can be no question of finished technique, altho the job is not a whit more perfectly accomplished than that of Miss Gale, the novelist, in 'Miss Lulu Bett.' But when subject-matter is considered there is no comparison. Granted that Mrs. Wharton has been successful in recreating the social life of New York in the 1870's, one wonders what there was in the time or place which made the research worth while. We don't think 'The Age of Innocence' deserves any place as high as the top in a year which has seen 'Miss Lulu Bett,' 'Main Street,' by Sinclair Lewis; 'Alice Adams,' by Booth Tarkington; 'Moon-Calf,' by Floyd Dell, and 'Zell,' by Henry G. Aikman."

FISTICS AND ESTHETICS—It is a new note perhaps to treat such enterprises as bull-fighting and boxing in terms of esthetics. This is setting aside all moral considerations, which is all there is to such manifestations in the minds of some. The late Dempsey-Carpentier fight is on many sides treated as a problem almost of pure esthetics. The event, as Christopher Morley puts it in "The Bowling Green" of *The Evening Post*, was "the conclusive triumph of Reality over Romance, of Prose over Poetry." Interpreting the great majority, he says:

"To almost all the newspaper-reading world—except the canny fellows who study these matters with care and knowledge—Carpentier had taken on something of the luster and divinity of myth. He was the white Greek god, he was Mercury and Apollo. The dope was against him; but there were many who felt, obscurely, that in some pregnant way a miracle would happen. His limbs were ivory, his eyes were fire; surely the gods would intervene! Perhaps they would have but for the definite pronouncement of the mystagog G. B. Shaw. Even the gods could not resist the chance of catching Shaw off his base."

Elsewhere in this same paper, on the day before the fight, the opinion is exprest that literature had a large hand in accounting for the interested thousands inside and out of the fighting arena:

"Jack Dempsey's is not among the opinions quoted on the paper jacket of 'Clayhanger' and 'The Old Wives' Tale,' and it is by no means certain that Carpentier, in spite of his wide range of intellectual interests, has read 'Man and Superman' and 'Major Barbara.' But to Arnold Bennett and Bernard Shaw is due unmistakably a fair measure of the supernormal excitement surrounding to-morrow's contest in Jersey City. If Shaw and Bennett had not made literature out of the Carpentier-Beckett scrap there are a good many thousand Americans who would not be paying the war tax through the agency of Tex Rickard. Over to-morrow's fight there hovers a distinctly esthetic glow.

"This, obviously, does not mean that there is not enough inherent interest in the fight to explain the enormous outpour of publicity. Motives are very much mixed. Sentiment in this country is torn between the desire to see the native champion win and that champion's conspicuous unpopularity. Something of the basic human sympathy for David against Goliath has ranged itself behind Carpentier; and it does not hurt in the least that the odds in Jersey City are not as heavy as they were among the Philistines. The maximum of excitement is to be derived from a long chance that is nevertheless a chance."

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE "BETTER-BABY" BILL

THE ANNUAL SACRIFICE of thousands of mothers and babies for "the lack of less than a battle-ship would cost" will soon be stopt, if we are to believe the supporters of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Bill, which, they firmly insist, will be passed after having been "pickled" in Congress for the past two and a half years. So strong is sentiment said now to be in favor of the bill that it is expected easily to override all opposition. The measure has been challenged chiefly on the grounds that it would be violative of the country's economy program and promotive of "birth control and free love," but the latter assertion is ridiculed as a catch phrase designed to win votes for the opposition. To begin with, the measure has the support of the Administration. President Harding, in his address to Congress on April 12, said: "I assume the Maternity Bill, already strongly approved, will be enacted promptly, thus adding to our manifestation of human interest." Finally, a ponderous list of names assures advocates of the measure that the majority of women's organizations have come forward as its stanchest supporters.

As reported by the Senate Committee on Education on May 20, the bill authorizes the annual appropriation of $1,480,000, "to be paid to the several States for the purpose of cooperating with them in promoting the care of maternity and infancy." Of this sum, $10,000 is to be paid annually to each State, and the remaining $1,000,000 is to be "apportioned among the States in the proportion which their population bears to the total population of the United States," provided that no State shall receive its share of this additional appropriation until its legislature appropriates an equal sum "for the maintenance of the services and facilities provided for in this act." Provision is made for "instruction in the hygiene of maternity and infancy through public-health nurses, consultation centers, and other suitable methods," and the facilities "shall be available for all residents of the States." An agent may not enter a home "over the objection of the parents, or either of them, or the person standing *in loco parentis*."

Such is the bill which "seeks to save the lives of 12,000 women and the 125,000 children who are now fated to die annually," yet, says Dorothy Kirchwey Brown in *The Survey* (New York), it is transmuted by its opponents "successively into free love and Socialism and then, in a glorious climax, into the destruction of the family, Bolshevism, Sovietism, and Communism." These statements, we are told, were actually made at the Senate hearings. But—

"To the credit of the Senate be it said that the group of women who drew the red herring of birth control across the trail in order to arouse Catholic sentiment against the bill met with but little encouragement at the hands of the committee members. In this same class of arguments belongs the statement, often repeated at the hearings, that the bill will mean invasion of the home by 'non-technical advisers' who wish to 'snoop' into the private affairs of mothers. The people who make this charge say that the bill provides for a vast army of federal employees, untrained—and worse still, unmarried—young women, who are to pour out from Washington over a defenseless country, asking rude questions of mothers who know by instinct all that is necessary about the care of their children. This picture is too fantastic to be taken seriously even by the people making the charge."

One mother died for every 135 babies born, and every eleventh baby born died before it was a year old in this country in 1919, according to "Save the Youngest," a bulletin issued recently by the United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau, and just revised to compare the latest rates for the United States with those of other countries. Six countries are shown to have a lower infant mortality and sixteen in a group of seventeen a lower maternal mortality. As summarized in the New York *Times*, the report shows that "not only do we lose more mothers in proportion to births than practically any other civilized country, but we apparently lose more on an average each year than the year before. Whereas, in other countries there has been a decrease in the death-rate from childbirth, the rate in the United States rose from 6.1 per 1,000 births in 1915 to 6.2 in 1916; 6.6 in 1917, and to 7.4 in 1919. Moreover, in this country there is no appreciable decrease in the proportion of babies who die from causes largely connected with the care and condition of the mother."

"The great spirit of humanity" is therefore in favor of the passage of the maternity bill, writes Dr. C. F. Dapp, in *The Lutheran* (Philadelphia), observing that—

"As has been said, 'The good will and the energies necessary for the protection of maternity and child life must be present in our society, else we have fallen below the morals of barbarism, where no woman in the crisis of child-bearing calls in vain upon the help of her sisters. The forces are undoubtedly available; what is vitally necessary is that they should be coordinated and set to work. This the maternity bill promises to do.' Fortunately, President Harding is on the side of humanity. If it depends upon him the bill will become a law. . . . . .

"But, we ask, Why has the passage of the bill been delayed? In the two years that have gone by 30,000 women have died miserably to no end, and 300,000 infant lives have been thrown away. Why? All because somebody thinks more of dollars than of precious lives. Somebody thinks it a greater act of patriotism to vote $30,000,000 for a battle-ship than one-fifteenth of that amount for the protection of the home and of motherhood and the right of little children to light and life. Verily, some people are 'penny wise and pound foolish.'"

Much stress is laid on the fact that several of the European countries have far outstript us in child-welfare legislation. According to a report quoted in *The Herald of Gospel Liberty:*

"Since 1914 England has been making grants of 50 per cent. of approved expenditure on infant-welfare work done by either voluntary agencies or municipal or county authorities. The scope of these grants has been enlarged year by year until practically every aspect of infant and maternity welfare is now covered. In France subsidies up to 20 per cent. of approved outlay are given to infant-welfare organizations by the Government. In 1919 Belgium passed a bill providing for government appropriations to cover half the cost of health-center and other infant-welfare activities. In 1918–19 Great Britain spent £258,500 of government funds on infant welfare, and in 1918 France appropriated 650,000 francs for infant-welfare work in addition to 3,000,000 francs for nursing premiums and maternity benefits."

Now America is being stirred to a like endeavor in maternity-welfare work, and, as we are told by another writer in *The Times*, almost every important religious denomination has indorsed the "Better-Baby" Bill. "In addition, thousands of petitions, representing millions of people, have been presented in its behalf. Governors of thirty-four States also officially indorsed it." Twenty-two national organizations are listed as being in favor of the measure. Chief among its challengers are the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage and several Massachusetts societies.

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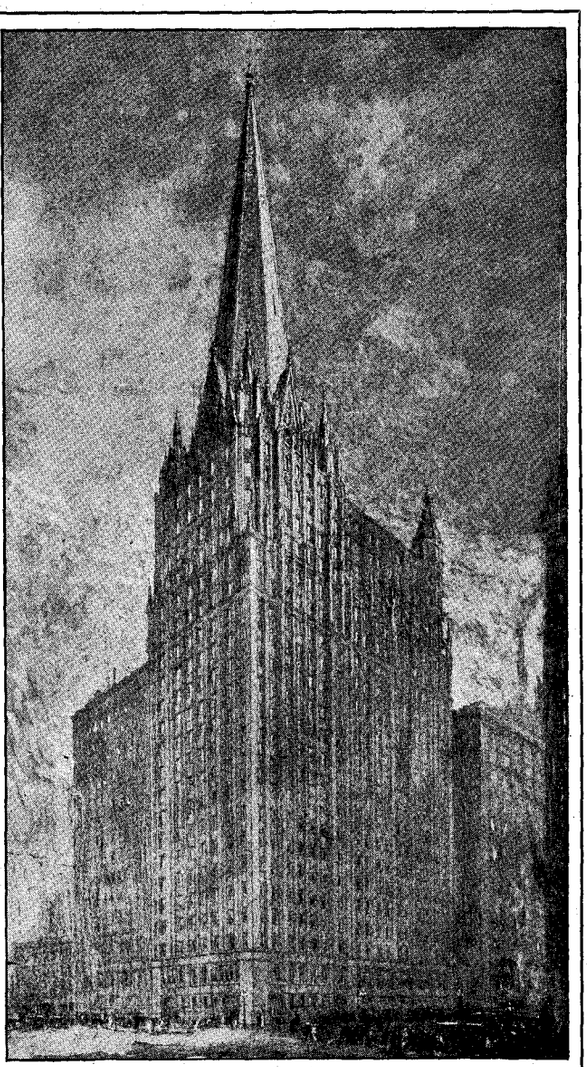
A SKY-SCRAPER CHURCH FOR THE CHICAGO "LOOP"

UNIQUE among the world's greatest churches will be the building soon to be erected by the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Chicago's famous down-town "loop" district. It will represent a combination of sky-scraper and the conventional church building, and thus will serve a utilitarian as well as religious purpose. With such a home for church activities, Chicago, says *The Herald-Examiner* of that city, "will soon be as famous in its religious services for the special benefit of strangers and transients as London, with its City Temple, or Boston, with its Tremont Temple." The church will record the fact that the First Methodist Church has never abandoned its original site since Chicago was a straggling village. In this connection the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist) recalls that Bishop Waugh wrote in his diary in August, 1840: "The Methodist meeting-house here (site of the proposed 'cathedral') is small, but there was apparently an intelligent audience present. . . . This place did not meet my expectation altogether. It had not the business air which I expected. Nevertheless, it is a growing place and will in time be a city of some note."



PROPOSED METHODIST "CATHEDRAL"
For Chicago's famous down-town district.

The proposed building will be twenty-one stories high, with offices occupying the space not given to a huge auditorium on the street level and church headquarters above. Rising from the roof of the 260-foot building will be a spire 140 feet tall. Great chimes in the spire—large enough, it is said, to dominate the roar of loop traffic—will summon worshipers to the "cathedral" on Sundays and mark the hours during the week with religious music. According to an article in the Chicago *Evening Post:*

"The cathedral will be pure French-Gothic in style and American in general structure, combining the grace of medieval churches with the utility of the modern office building. Stone or granite will be used for building and spire.

"Much of the ground floor will be used as church proper. Opening on the Clark Street side will be an auditorium, religious in design, capable of seating 800 persons. A balcony with seats for 400 will use part of the second floor.

"As much of the street level as is not occupied by the church will be given over to stores. Back of the auditorium on the Washington Street front will be the entrance to the office building.

"All week-day activities of the Methodist Church will have their offices in the building, as will national boards. It is believed that most other Protestant denominations will take offices for their executive boards and commissions, so that most of the building will be occupied by church activities. Any remaining space will be rented generally."

FRANCE'S VOICE AT THE VATICAN

BY A PARLIAMENTARY COUP on the part of Premier Briand, Senator Charles Jonnart has been appointed French Ambassador to the Vatican, thus resuming the ancient ties severed fifteen years ago. The appointment is generally hailed by Catholics as a happy settlement of a long misunderstanding and as being significant of the increasing influence of the Pope in European affairs. Premier Briand, says the London *Tablet* (Catholic), "felt that he could not longer allow the interests of France to be kept waiting for the sake of a few testy old men whose only policy is curé-eating, and who, if they have now been made to look foolish, have only themselves to thank for their discomfiture." The Chamber of Deputies had already voted favorably for the bill to resume relations with the Vatican, but it had reached a deadlock in the Senate. Premier Briand resorted, therefore, to the Government's prerogative, and appointed Senator Jonnart. The new Ambassador "is one of the best representatives of that portion of moderate French opinion which is the enemy of violence and persecution, and which desires to adjust the necessary relations between the Roman Church and the French state in a spirit of wisdom and harmony," writes M. Victor Bucaille, vice-president of the Catholic Association of French Youth, in the *Figaro*. And—

"In selecting M. Jonnart, the Government shows how important it considers the post of Ambassador to the Holy See. It shows a respect which will be duly appreciated, for the power represented by the Sovereign Pontiff. It was meet that the spiritual head of 400,000,000 Catholics should receive a great ambassador, and it was necessary that the Catholic force of France should be interpreted at Rome by some one whose voice would have weight in the political councils of his own country."

Since the resumption of relations between France and the Vatican, some of the Italian journals, we are informed, have expressed a desire that Italy also establish diplomatic relations with the Holy See. According to *The Witness*, a Catholic weekly published in Dubuque:

"The Italian Government seems ready and even eager to yield, and, unless signs fail, an era of friendship between church and state is about to be ushered in. The friction between Vatican and Quirinal has in large measure been removed. In an encyclical issued in 1920 Pope Benedict declared that henceforth no protest would be made against the visit of Christian rulers to the Quirinal. It is intimated that a practical solution of the Roman question is in sight, and that the present status of the Holy See in respect to the Italian Government will not long continue."

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WHY YOUNG MEN SHUN THE PULPIT

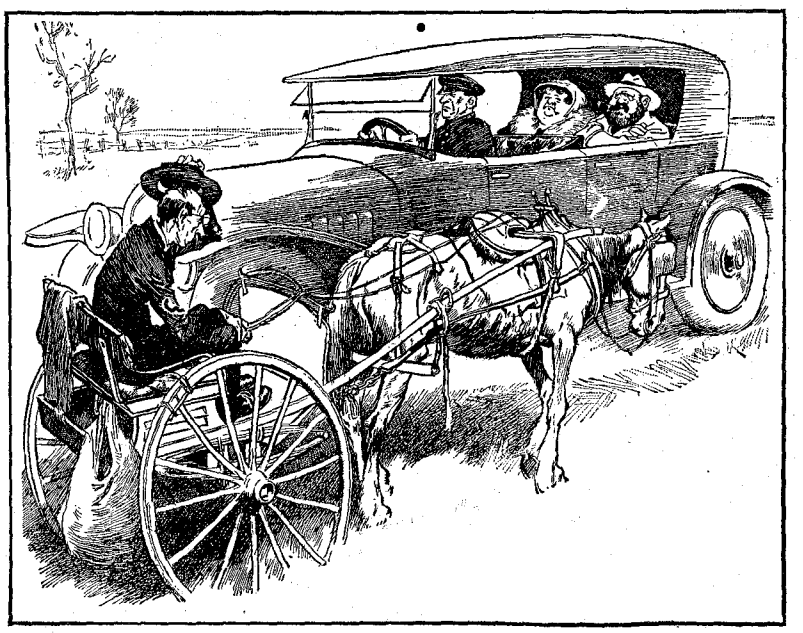
TEN THOUSAND PROTESTANT PULPITS are expected to be vacant next year because of the lack of students for the ministry, as displayed by records of attendance at theological seminaries. The situation, we are told, forms one of the gravest problems which the Church has to face in the hour of its greatest opportunity, and religious leaders, even while they seek to minimize the effect a depleted ministry will produce, are seriously alarmed at the outlook. Added significance is lent to this condition by the fact that while the seminaries are failing to check their losses, all other institutions of higher learning have been put to it to accommodate the avalanche of students which descended upon them after the war, which would seem to show that men are deliberately shunning the pulpit in favor of other professions. The New York *Evening Post*, which has made a careful study of the situation, thinks the facts are of such grave import to the nation as to warrant serious attention and investigation. Chief blame for the unfortunate state of affairs is laid on the religious doubt engendered by the war and disillusionment caused by the discord and strife which followed it. In addition to this, and in some degree caused by it, we are told, are the economic handicaps of the ministry which have been aggravated by the war and postwar conditions. Financial sacrifices involved in entering the ministry have deterred many who otherwise might have enrolled in theological seminaries, and the stringency now is considered disproportionate to that in other fields. To be concrete, the writer for the *Evening Post* finds that—

"Attendance in Episcopalian theological seminaries decreased from 463 in 1916 to 193 in 1920; in all Presbyterian seminaries, from 1,188 in 1916 to 695; in Methodist, from 1,226 in 1916, to 976, and in Congregational institutions from 499 in 1910 to 255 last year. Roman Catholic seminary enrolment has increased rapidly, however, bringing up the entire total to an approximate prewar status, altho the Protestant institutions have not recovered. Attendance in all theological seminaries—Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish—increased very gradually from 3,354 in 1870 to 10,588 in 1915. Before the war there was a noticeable jump in registration to 12,051 in 1916, followed by a slump to 9,354 in 1917–18."

It will be noted that the denominations which show the most serious decrease are the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and Congregational. This year the most liberal estimates for all the seminaries, we are told further, count on only 1,600 graduates, as compared with 1,800 last June, when the total was decidedly below normal. Just how formidable the general problem has become is indicated by Dr. Robert L. Kelley, secretary of the Council of Church Boards of Education in the United States of America, who is quoted by the New York daily as saying:

"Fully 5,000 Protestant pulpits are now vacant throughout the country, and another 5,000 will need ministers next year and thereafter. Yet the churches can not count on all of the 1,600 seminary graduates this June, because some will go into foreign fields and others will continue studying. . . . . .

"Were the entire 3,200 graduates available for immediate ministerial duties, they would supply only about one-half of the present need. There are scarcely 5,500 students in all Protestant seminaries to-day. This should represent merely the graduation total, while four times that number should be in undergraduate attendance if the supply were to equal the demand."



ONE REASON WHY PULPITS ARE EMPTYING.

At Bathurst Synod "one clergyman declared that he did not have one pair of sheets in the house and did not know where he was going to get blankets to keep his children warm in the coming winter."

—Leason in the Sydney *Bulletin*.

An explanation of the shortage of theological students appears in the June faculty letter from the Harvard Divinity School, which *The Evening Post* quotes as follows:

"The decline in the economic status of the minister and the corresponding decline in his social influence are most important contributory causes, as are the changes of religious emphasis during the last half century, the decline of the religious life in the home, and the greatly increased attractions of many other professional opportunities which offer invitations to young men of the type who formerly went into the ministry. It is essential that ministers to-day who are concerned for the future of their profession should set the facts squarely before their parishioners and should point out to them that unless fathers and mothers think it worth while to encourage their ablest sons to enter the ministry the Christian Church is certain to suffer a grave decline in influence through the lack of devout and well-trained ministers."

However, improved mental equipment may make up for loss in numbers. Clergymen associated with the General Theological Seminary (Episcopalian) and the Union Theological Seminary (undenominational), New York, have found, reports the writer, that the majority of students in the last year or two have been well above the average and that they are more mature and better prepared to face their work than those in other years. "There can be no doubt that just now the tide is out," says the Rev. David G. Wylie, general secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Church Erection, "but it will rise again. The Bible is still the most widely read book in the world, and in many ways the Church is stronger than ever before." Dr. William Walker Rockwell, a professor at the Union Theological Seminary, does "not regard the present slump in attendance upon theological seminaries as discouraging as many others find it." As he has interpreted it, "theological history shows that there have been regular cycles of full seminaries and empty ones—a thorough study of the subject undertaken in Germany indicated that fact some time ago. In time the situation will adjust itself, altho the outlook is particularly dark just now." But pessimism is not called for, says *The Evening Post* editorially, reminding its readers that many earnest young men are entering other fields of social service, and thus accomplishing as much good as if they were in the pulpit:

"Many a 'cause' now enlists fervent young men who a generation ago could have found no 'cause' which offered at once a livelihood and a career. The drain makes it harder to supply the ministry; but it is not one that the Church will deplore."

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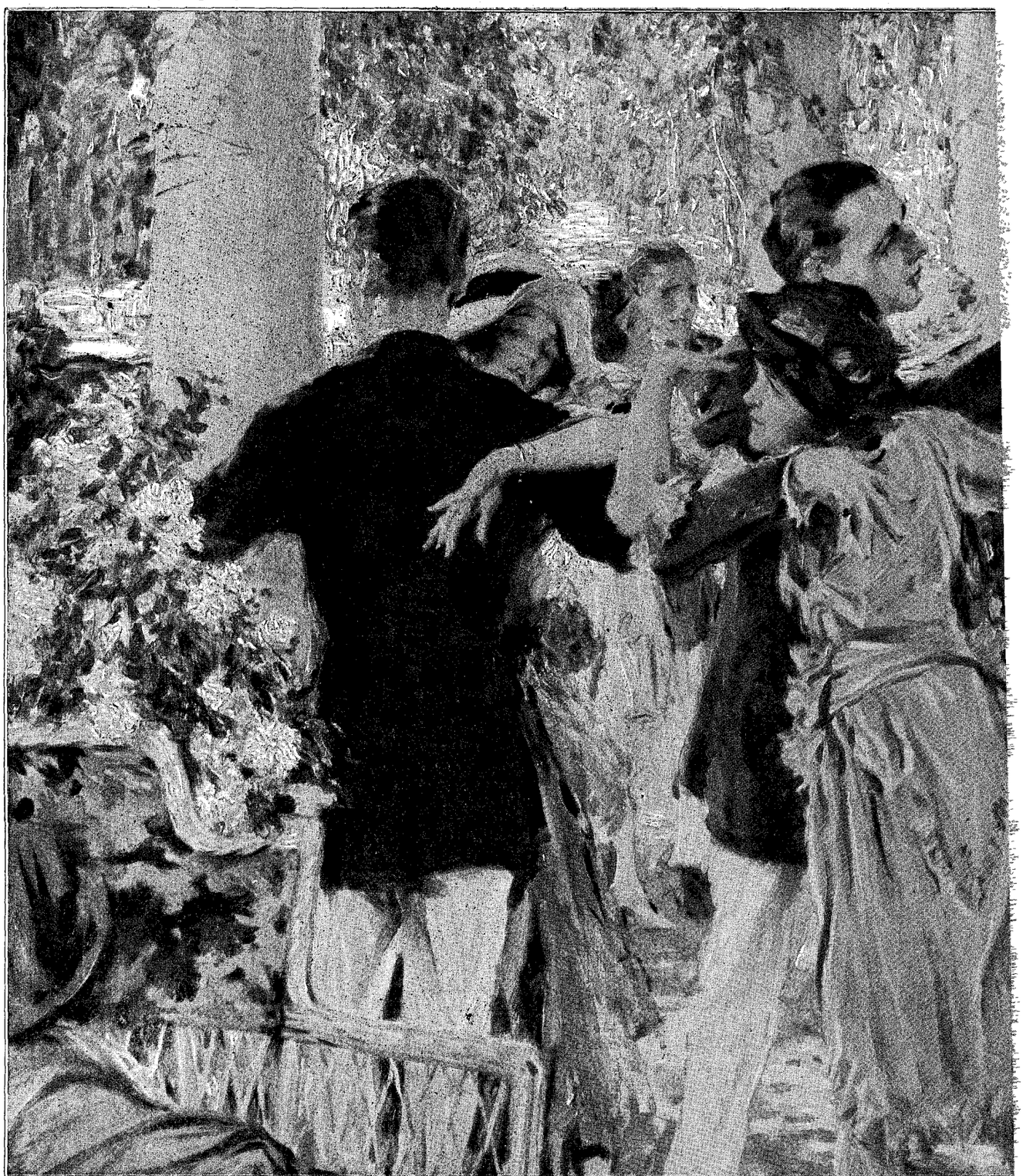

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

THIS is a landsman's poem. It smacks of its prairie origin in the Denver *Times*, where it is printed; but it has the authentic ring. Perhaps those born near the insistent call of the sea would not hide, but, like previous victims, follow the gleam:

LOST SHIPS

By Thomas Hornsby Ferril

"Where have you hidden them?" I asked the sea,
And from its rim an answer came to me
In lazy tumblings like purple wheat
Upon the ivory shore-line at my feet,
But scarfed in magic by the silver foam,
I lost the message it was bringing home.

"Where are the galleons," I cried afar,
"The Argosies, the barks, the men-of-war,
The battened pinnaces that rode the bay,
The souls and ingots that you warped away?"
A white shape rose above the curving sea,
But fog swept through ere it could signal me.

Yet on I waited till the world was night,
Then gleamed the shape again in fog-drenched light,
It was the lodestar risen from the sea,
It was the lurestar come to answer me.
And lest I hear its beckoning reply,
I fled under a hill that hid the sky.

UNTOUCHED by the "horror of the sea" such as doubtless inspired the foregoing, we have in *The Century* these lines of the sea's lure:

THE GREAT SEDUCER

By Cole Young Rice

Who looks too long from this window
At the gray, wide, cold sea,
Where breakers scour the beaches
With fingers of sharp foam;
Who looks too long through the gray pane
At the mad, wild, bold sea,
Shall sell his hearth to a stranger
And turn his back on home.

Who looks too long from his window,
Tho his wife waits by the fireside,
At a ship's wings in the offing,
At a gull's wings on air,
Shall latch his gate behind him.
Tho his cattle call from the byreside,
And kiss his wife, and leave her,
And wander everywhere.

Who looks too long in the twilight,
Or the dawnlight or the noonlight,
Who sees an anchor lifted
And hungers past content,
Shall pack his chest for the world's end,
For alien sun—or moonlight,
And follow the wind, sateless,
To disillusionment!

THE columnist is something of a diarist too. The writer of this poem in *The Review* (New York) is busy with daily columning on the New York *Evening Post*, where, we suppose, comes something of the literary despair of these lines:

DIARISTS

By Christopher Morley

They catalog their minutes: Now, now, now,
Is Actual, amid the fugitive;
Take ink and pen (they say) for that is how
We snare this flying life, and make it live.
So to their little pictures, and they sieve
Their happinesses: fields turned by the plow,
The afterglow that summer sunsets give,
The razor concave of a great ship's bow.
O gallant instinct, folly for men's mirth!
Type can not burn and sparkle on the page.
No glittering ink can make this written word
Shine clear enough to speak the noble rage
And instancy of life. All sonnets blurred
The sudden mood of truth that gave them birth.

ANY who were disturbed by our poem last week on "Abnormal Psychology" will thank *Punch* for administering an antidote. It reminds us that some untroubled souls still remain in the world:

ANTITOXINS

(By an Old Fogy)

When psychoanalysis vexes
The feminine novelist's heart
And she thinks the discussion of sex is
The ultimate triumph of Art,
I return to the simple romances
Of ante-Victorian Jane,
Or I find a new charm in the fancies
Of *Cranford* again.

When the decadent Georgian poet
Composes unmusical tosh,
And importunes the public—to show it
The linen he sends to the wash,
I reflect that, unmoved by the ages,
The mighty are still in their seats,
And take comfort once more from the pages
Of Cowper or Keats.

If the twentieth-century flapper
My sense of what's fitting annoys
With the garments that weirdly enwrap her,
Her glances and dances and "boys,"
From her manners and modes (which are shady)
I get some relief when I dine
With a really delightful old lady
Of seventy-nine.

A PIUTE Indian lament, which appears in *Harper's*, is of the essence of true poetry, whatever grace the translator may have given it which the original might not have contained:

LAMENT OF A MAN FOR HIS SON

(Translated by Mary Austin)

Son, my son!
I will go up to the mountain;
There I will light a fire for the feet of my son's spirit,
And there I will lament him,
Saying,
Oh, my son,
What is my life to me now you are departed?

Son, my son,
In the dark earth
We softly laid thee,
In the chief's robe,
In warrior's gear.
Surely, there,
On the Spirit Road,
Thy deeds are walking.

Surely,
The corn comes to the ear again.

But I, here,
I am the stalk the reapers left standing.

Son, my son,
What is my life to me now you are departed?

"I THINK they laugh in heaven," said Rossetti, and here is corroboration from one who has learned to laugh on earth. Fervent gratitude for the saving grace of a sense of humor sounds in the lines, not free from poignancy, which we quote from *The Outlook:*

THE GIFT

By Aline Kilmer

He has taken away the things that I loved best:
Love and youth and the harp that knew my hand.
Laughter alone is left of all the rest.
Does he mean that I may fill my days with laughter.
Or will it, too, slip through my fingers like spilt sand?

Why should I beat my wings like a bird in a net,
When I can be still and laugh at my own desire?
The wise may shake their heads at me, but yet
I should be sad without my little laughter.
The crackling of thorns is not so bad a fire.

Will he take away even the thorns from under the pot,
And send me cold and supperless to bed?
He has been good to me. I know he will not.
He gave me to keep a little foolish laughter.
I shall not lose it even when I am dead.

THE poetic impulse does not die in all with the passing of Spring, tho Summer has her fewer devotees. In the July *Scribner's* is this verse of one of our younger fictionists:

DUETTO: SUMMER

By Maxwell Struthers Burt

I

The wind when the stars awaken,
The place where at dawn you stood;
Here where the stream is shaken
In silver folds through the wood;
All are now as they once were,
Color and cloud and sound:
The iris starts from the ground;
Nothing is new but my heart; O heart!
Nothing is old but my heart.

Noon; and the corn-flower starring
The warm deep green of the grass,
And the shadow of lupin barring
The shadow of clouds that pass.
Day is a drowsy faring,
Purple and rich with bees:
Clover is ripe to my knees:
Nothing is old but my heart; O heart!
Nothing is new but my heart.

High on the hills the aspen
Turn in their luminous arc;
Whisper with dusk and soften
As the moments move to the dark:
Stir in their pinioned running,
Turn in the luminous wind:
The moments turn in my mind:
Nothing is new but my heart; O heart!
Nothing is old but my heart.

II

In all still places,
Places in the hills,
Small winds ripple, go rippling through the grass,
And the shadow of the hours,
And the shadow of the flowers,
Ripple with the moments as the warm days pass.

In all high countries,
Blue, and valley starred,
Lichened slopes are warm to smell, and juniper and fir;
In the cups between the rocks
Carrots grow on sturdy stalks,
And columbine and Never-Die and fireweed occur.

In all mountain meadows,
High above the fields,
Noon is filled with silence, infinite and wise;
Cool and blessed lapse of sound,
Never a murmur, save around
Green and hidden hollows where the clear streams rise.

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ORGANIZATION

THE spectacle of the progress of man portrays the triumph of organization. However great the need, however zealous the desire, however fine the ideal; there can be no continuance of growth, no endurance of success, without organization.

The development of the human mind, that source of all other human developments, has come through an organization of the mental forces for reception, evolution, direction and action.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

HE PASSED EDISON'S TEST, AND OTHERS EVEN HARDER

"I'VE DONE NOTHING VERY WONDERFUL. Just forget me," said Michael J. Nolan, a shell-shocked war veteran, after eclipsing all competitors, including university professors, in passing the most difficult mental tests yet devised. The Edison test seems to have afforded him only a slight mental exhilaration, for Mr. Nolan is said to have answered every question as fast as a human being could. There was some question as to whether he had made a perfect score on this test. While some of the authorities insisted that he had answered all the questions correctly, Mr. Nolan himself believes that he made four errors. Sage psychologists, staid professors—all were astounded at the remarkable mentality of the man who after a short time in school could beat them in answering a miscellany of unusual questions, and do it with the speed and precision of a rapid-fire gun. While some of the other test-takers hesitated and floundered for the correct answers, the ex-soldier gave them with the sure glibness of the child who has successfully mastered the alphabet from A to izzard. Dr. William R. Wilson, of the psychology department of the University of Washington, asserts that Mr. Nolan has one of the twenty-five most brilliant minds in the United States, says a writer in the New York *Herald*. The remarkable thing about Mr. Nolan, we are told, is that his mental powers did not develop extraordinarily until five years ago. Within four weeks after entering a Canadian hospital, to which he had been invalided during the war, he qualified as an expert in bacteriology, in which, according to records on file at the university, he had had no previous training. As summed up by *The Herald* writer, this is the veteran's record:

Wide World Photo.

A SPECIALIST IN KNOWLEDGE.

Michael J. Nolan, shell-shocked veteran, finds most mental tests almost too simple.

1. Made a perfect score in the United States Navy intelligence test, which he considers more difficult than the army test.

2. Scored 211 out of a possible 212 in the army Alpha intelligence test, answering all questions in fourteen minutes of the allotted seventeen and scorning to check his answers (his only mistake was in locating the Packard automobile plant in Flint, Mich., instead of Detroit).

3. In what was plainly a difficult stunt information test arranged by the university authorities he made a perfect score, answering all sixty of the questions in one minute and ten seconds, while his nearest competitor, an instructor at the university, answered fifty-four and required over one hour to do that.

4. In a general intelligence test arranged for the entire university, stated by the university authorities to be far more difficult than either the army Alpha or navy tests, he scored 166 out of a possible 180 in twenty-five minutes of the allotted thirty minutes.

This test is described as being so hard that the average human being couldn't understand even the directions. Mr. Nolan's record in the Alpha army test, on which he made 211, is unequaled, so far as university psychologists know, by any of the several million men who took the test during the war. Moreover, of the seventeen minutes of working time allowed in the test, he used only thirteen to upset the record. On this, says the writer,

The best previous record was 207, made by a Yale professor while an army officer. The highest score made previously by a university student was 204. The average college student scores about 134 and the average soldier about 65. The average graduate university student scored only 150 on this test, according to the government records, yet Mr. Nolan, with only ten years' schooling in his life and after several years abroad engaged in fighting, and suffering from the effects of shell-shock, made only one slip, that in the locating of the plant of the Packard Automobile Company.

"Alpha wasn't made anywhere near difficult enough for Nolan's brain," said Dr. Wilson in discussing his remarkable scores. "The Alpha test is the regular army test used to pick officer material. It tests the power of sustained thought probably more than speed. In other tests given Nolan he has done quite as phenomenally. He could do the work for a doctor's degree in three months if he exerted himself.

"In the information test we conducted, out of 300 selected students, correct answers were turned in for twenty-seven of the sixty questions, and among the professors taking it fifty correct answers was the average. One wrote fifty-four correct answers in over an hour, while Mr. Nolan turned in the entire sixty correctly answered in the remarkable time of one minute and ten seconds. If a little mental stimulus is desired one might take a whirl at the sixty. Here are the words in the order in which we gave the test, asking their meaning:

Ageratum	Caedmon	Eocene
Amphioxus	Catalepsy	F-64
Amphora	Ceramics	F. O. B.
Annealed	Chamfer	Gambit
Apocalypse	Chartism	Gasket
Architrave	Chlorine	Glycogen
Aujourdhui	Cleistogamous	Gneiss
Babcock test	Dibble	Guimpe
Bernard Shaw	Dryad	Hedonism
Bokahara	Electrolysis	Hemiptera
Braille	Elchim	Hómiletics
Calory	Entrée	Impetigo
Impressionism	Les Misérables	Millet	Pomology
Infusoria	Logos	Mitosis	Puer
Intaglio	Luff	Morgen	Rococo
Kepler's law	Malthus's law	Nada	Scherzo
Kilogram	Metacarpal	Peneplain	Simony
Kinetic	Midiron	Polonius	Vantage in

"Mr. Nolan was the only man to know the meaning of the word guimpe, and when asked how he knew he replied simply, 'Store windows.'"

In the very difficult test on which Nolan scored 166 points the nearest approach to him was 140, and this test is described as being more difficult than any of its kind ever given in any American college or university. Nolan's feats are looked upon

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GULBRANSEN
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Player-Piano

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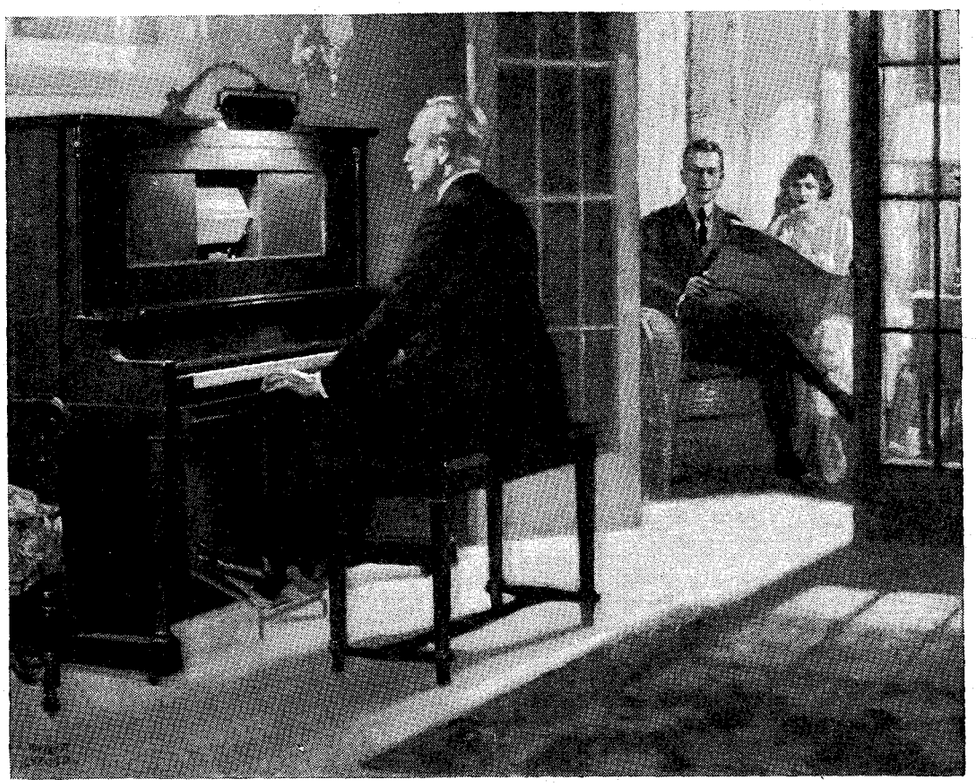

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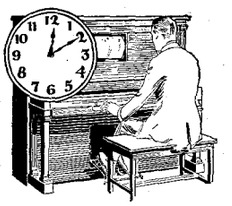

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as all the more remarkable because of the handicap of his health. When he is physically top hole, his mentality, as reflected in the intelligent tests, places him among the most brilliant minds in America. When he is physically off, that is, when he is suffering a recurrence of extreme nervous spells due to shell-shock, it is reflected in his university work by an attendant diminution of application to the studies in hand. We have this brief biological peep at the man:

Discharged from the hospital in September, 1919, Mr. Nolan, inspired by the engineers he had seen at work in Europe, asked for vocational training and secured it. He entered the University of Washington, January 2, 1920, and by February 2 had acquired freshman standing. In the sixteen months that have intervened Nolan has made 165 credits, or over twice as many as the average student receives in a like period of time.

Mr. Nolan is a typical Irishman and speaks in a rich brogue. His complexion is ruddy and he wears a black mustache. He is a fine physical specimen, with a chest like a barrel. When given his physical examination the physician marveled at his powerful physique, declaring it one in thousands. His own test to determine his physical condition is to crush a Brazil nut into a pulp in his left hand.

As to his future, Mr. Nolan is laying no definite plans. It all depends upon his ability to continue training and his health, he said. Mr. Nolan is unmarried, and his ambition now is to become a sanitary engineer in the United States, which he terms "the land of opportunity without limit for any one with courage and will, perseverance and skill."

THE GREAT RUN OF RAIN-IN-THE-FACE

THE FATHER OF RAIN-IN-THE-FACE decided, when the future Sioux chief was only a few years old, to make him a great runner. Of course he was to be a hunter and warrior as well; but in times of war, especially, it was necessary to send messages from one chief to another, and so, as with the ancient Greeks, young men were trained to run great distances. Thus it happened that Rain-in-the-Face made a run that, in every particular except historical importance, makes that famous original Marathon seem like a rather tame affair. The runner who went from Marathon to Athens carried news of a great Greek victory, and fell dead. Rain-in-the-Face ran 300 miles in three days, on snow-shoes, to save his own skin, and lived to tell the tale. So at least declares Col. G. O. Shields, author of a number of books and lectures on our Indian tribes, in his new volume on "Blanket Indian of the Northwest" (Vechten Waring Company, New York). The Colonel knew the Indian chief in the days before Rain-in-the-Face led one part of that great Indian army which destroyed Custer and his troopers, when, as Longfellow relates:

> "The foemen fled in the night,
> And Rain-in-the-Face in his flight,
> Uplifted high in air
> As a ghastly trophy bore
> The brave heart that beat no more
> Of the White Chief with yellow hair."

The Indian's "ghastly trophy" was carried in fulfilment of a vow he had made years before, Colonel Shields tells us, at about the time when the great run into Canada was made. Both Indian human nature and side-lights on one of the most dramatic incidents of American frontier days appear in Colonel Shields's narrative. He begins with the training of Rain-in-the-Face:

When only four or five years old his father put him at very vigorous exercises and at manual labor. He sent the boy on short runs; in fact, did everything that could be done to develop his strength, his muscular force, his quickness of action, his intuition, his keenness of sight, his ability to think rapidly, to meet emergencies, to adapt himself in every way possible to his circumstances, whatever they might be.

When the boy was eight or ten years old his father would send him away on a run of ten miles across country. Sometimes the trip would take him through dense forests; at other times over ranges of hills; in another instance across a river that he would have to swim in going and coming; and the boy was required to blaze a tree, or to break down some bushes, or lean a pole against a tree, or do something to prove to the investigating committee, who might go the next day, that he had been there.

Sometimes the boy would be started on one of these runs at sundown and required to go to the top of a certain hill, ten or twelve or fifteen miles away, and there light a fire, so that everybody in the camp might know he was there and when he arrived. As the boy grew in years and size the severity of the training was increased until by the time he was twenty years old he was required to do, and often did, things that would have been impossible for any human being that had not been trained to that kind of work as severely as this boy had.

In December, 1873 or 1874, while quartered with a portion of his tribe at the Standing Rock Agency, about seventy miles south of Bismarck, Rain-in-the-Face got into an altercation with four white men, and killed two of them in self-defense, as he claimed.

As soon as his anger cooled and he realized what he had done he knew he would be hunted by the cavalry, and if caught would be shot or hung; so he fled into the desert near night. This was, of course, in the dead of winter. There were two feet of snow on the ground; the temperature was ranging at 20 to 40 below zero, and the wind was blowing a gale, sweeping the snow up from the ground and driving it hither and thither. No pursuit was made that night, but early the next morning several squads of Indian police and two detachments of cavalry were sent after him. They scoured the country nearly all day without finding a trace of the fugitive until near nightfall. Then it became necessary for him to make a run from one hiding-place to another, in order to warm his blood and avoid freezing to death.

Earlier in the day the flying snow had obliterated his tracks as fast as he made them; but this time a party of Indian scouts crossed his trail almost immediately after he had passed, and so could easily follow it. They soon found him concealed, as best he could be, in a shallow cleft of rock on the bank of a creek. He was crouched on the ground with his blanket drawn over him and a bunch of sage-brush pulled in front of him.

The sergeant in charge of the hunting-party called to him to throw up his hands. Rain-in-the-Face realized that resistance there would be futile, and obeyed the order, knowing that while there's life there's hope.

He was bound, taken to the Agency, and thrown into jail. This was a temporary, unfinished log structure without a floor, and the cracks between the logs had not been plastered. There was no fireplace or stove, and of course no fuel. There was six or eight inches of snow on the ground that had blown in through the openings in the walls, and the prisoner was confined in this house, near night, without food and with only one blanket; so that his only means of keeping from freezing was to walk almost constantly around the room.

Meantime, when the killing occurred, the cavalry officer stationed at the Agency had sent a courier to General Custer, who was in command at Fort Lincoln, near Bismarck, telling of the tragedy. The General sent the courier back with an order that the fugitive should be hunted down at whatever cost; that he should be brought in dead or alive; that if alive he should be thrown into jail and punished as severely as possible, pending the time when a court martial could be convened and the culprit disposed of in a legal way. And this meant, of course, that he would be hung or shot.

The courier returned the day after the prisoner was put in jail, and the order was read and interpreted to him. On hearing it Rain-in-the-Face, as he told his friends afterward, swore vengeance on General Custer as the author of his sufferings. He swore that if he ever got out he would kill Custer, in a hand-to-hand fight, if possible, and if not, then at longer range; that he would cut his heart out and carry it away as a trophy.

The Indian's hatred of the General grew as he suffered in the next few days.

As soon as the prisoner was incarcerated a dozen or more of his friends got together in a tepee some distance from the Agency, and laid a plan to release him, or at least to make the attempt. Two of the number were detailed to do the work, and when darkness came the next night they started on their mission. They crawled on their hands and knees through the snow, one of them dragging under one arm a pole ten or twelve feet long and some six inches in diameter. The other dragged a log a foot in diameter and three or four feet long.

The building was, of course, guarded by a trooper, one end of whose beat terminated at one corner of the jail, and the other end at another building fifty yards down the ridge. The confederates crawled to within a few feet of the building and lay flat on the ground until they saw through the darkness the dim outline of the sentinel pacing his beat. They waited until he came to the building, about faced, and started back. Then the two men crawled rapidly to the building, laid the log close to one corner of it, raised one end of the pole, stuck the other

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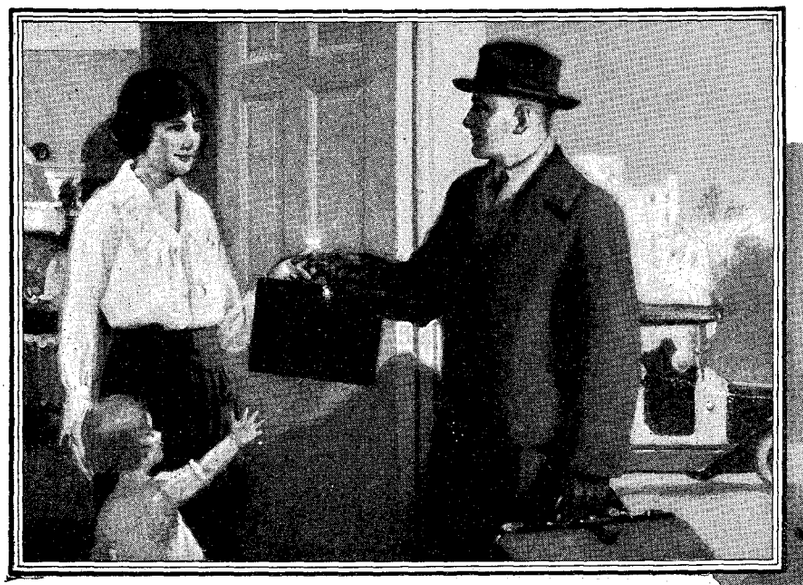

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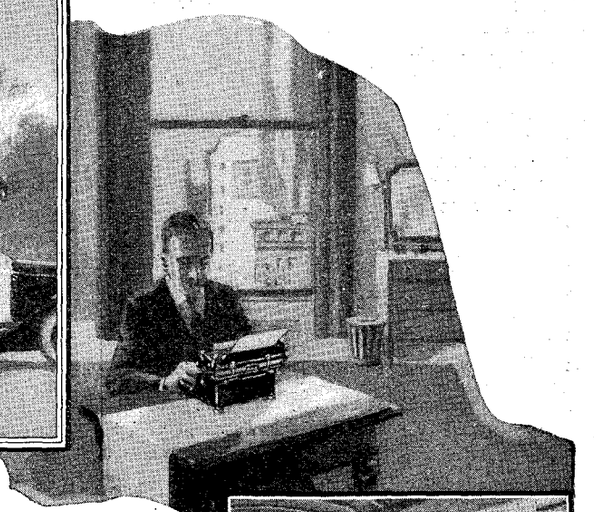

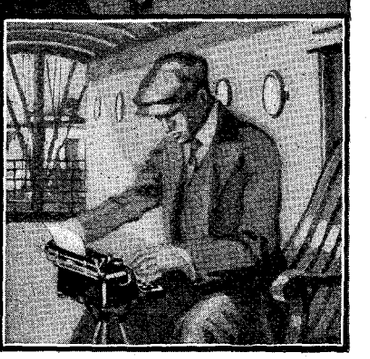

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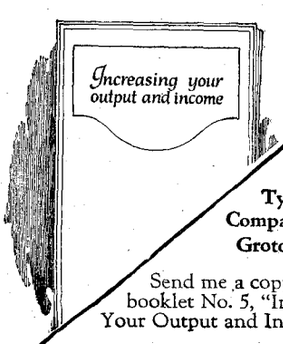

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end under the log next to the sill, and then both climbed out on the pole, hand over hand. When near the end their combined weight pulled it down and lifted the wall of the building, bodily, some eighteen inches, so that the prisoner easily crawled out.

His friends handed him a pair of snow-shoes and a blanket, in which they told him, in whispers, a piece of dried buffalo meat was rolled. Rain-in-the-Face adjusted the snow-shoes to his feet quickly, grabbed the blanket, and ran, and in doing so the piece of meat dropped out. So, he went into the desert in that howling blizzard, at nightfall, with only one blanket, without a weapon of any kind, without a mouthful of food, when the temperature was 40 below zero, and when the wind was blowing probably thirty miles an hour.

As soon as the prisoner fled the other two Indians crawled away, taking their tools with them, and when the guard came back on his round there was nothing to show that anything had happened since he left. At daylight the guard was changed, and when the new corporal went into the jail to look after the prisoner, he found the room vacant. The alarm was given, several scouting-parties were sent out who hunted far and near for the fugitive, but, being unable to find any trace of him in the drifting snow, returned to their quarters.

Rain-in-the-Face came back from Canada and rejoined his people just before they started on the warpath. Before they started, writes Colonel Shields, "I saw him and talked with him." The writer describes the interview:

I asked him to tell me the story of his flight across the plains, in the dead of winter, in the midst of that howling blizzard, without food, blankets, a gun, or any way to make a fire. (In fact, he would not have dared fire a shot if he had found game, nor made a fire if he had had matches, for he knew he would be hunted, and a fire or the report of a gun might have revealed his whereabouts to his pursuers.)

He told me the story of this great run, and I will tell it to you in his own words as nearly as I can recall them.

I asked him, through an interpreter, "Where did you go when you escaped from the jail at Standing Rock?" He said:

"I went to the camp of my friends, at the base of Woody Mountain, in Canada."

"How far is that?" I asked.

"Three hundred miles as the crow flies."

"How long did it take you to make that run?"

"Three days and nights."

"Do you mean to tell me that a man can run a hundred miles in twenty-four hours, on snow-shoes, and another hundred in the next twenty-four, and another hundred in the next?"

He said, "I did it."

"How often did you sleep on the way?"

"I didn't sleep at all. I knew I dared not sleep. I dared not even sit down to rest, for if I had, under the terrible fatigue and hunger and strain from which I suffered, I would have lost consciousness; a stupor would have overtaken me, and I would have frozen solid in half an hour. I was fleeing from the persecution, the wrongs, the outrages inflicted on me and my people by the white men. I was going to my friends and had determined to reach them. I knew the only way I could do that was to keep going. I ran most of the way. Occasionally I would slow down to a walk to recover my breath and recuperate my strength a little; then I would forge ahead again."

"What did you eat on the way?" I asked. He said:

"Browse. When I would cross a dry coulée I would break off a handful of brush, willows, or box-elder, and eat it as I ran across the next plateau, maybe ten miles, or twenty miles, or thirty miles. Then when I crossed another coulée I would break off more and eat that as I ran.

"After running two days and nights and the greater part of the third day, late in the afternoon the wind lulled, the snow cleared from the air for a few minutes, and I saw the dim outline of Woody Mountain towering away into the sky. That gave me new hope, new courage. I knew the camp was not more than twenty miles away, and I knew I should reach it. I put on a new burst of speed, and after running a few miles more the wind lulled again, the air cleared, and I saw the outline of the great blue forest that surrounds the base of the mountain; and I saw three little columns of blue smoke curling up among the trees.

"I knew this meant the camp of my friends. I knew there were no other Indians and no white men in the forest at that time of year. Again I was inspired, and again I forged ahead. When I got within three miles of the forest I began to yell, giving first the war-whoop, followed by the wail of distress. At first there was no response, but I kept on shouting as I ran. Finally I heard three shots fired in rapid succession. I knew what that meant. It meant that my friends had heard my call and that they would come to me. I kept on going, and a few minutes later I saw six men break from the cover of the forest and come toward me on a run. And that was the last I did know for two days and nights.

"When I regained consciousness I was lying on a buffalo-robe in the teepee of one of my friends. Several of them were sitting about, watching me anxiously. Two of the squaws were rubbing my arms, legs, neck, and shoulders, trying to restore the circulation of my blood and revive me. They were giving me frequent spoonfuls of hot soup. I slowly regained my strength and in a few hours was able to sit up; but it was three days more before I was strong enough to stand on my feet."

THE GENTLE ART OF HOBOING, AS PRACTISED BY AN ARTIST

COLOSSAL NERVE AND A GLIB TONGUE are among the essential qualifications for a successful hobo, says "Saltbush Bill," who, in his experiences from Ballarat to the Bowery, has been tried by fire, hunger, and the usual perils attached to riding a brake-beam and being questioned by an inquisitive policeman. Not only must one have the call to be a hobo, says this old-timer of the road, but there is an art in it as well. He must have personality and be able to tell a convincing story—not always a true story, but convincing. Oftentimes he has to tell some kind of hard-luck tale to get a piece of change with which to fend off his hunger, and he must be able to pick his man on sight. Otherwise he might find himself cooling his heels in jail instead of licking his chops in an "armchair" dairy lunch. Likewise, he must be able to "soft-soap" the wrath of a conscientious brakeman, lest he bite the ballast. Many are the dangers he must encounter, and the only finger-posts to guide him are his intuition and his quick wit. Hoboing is no profession for the dullard. "Saltbush Bill" may be taken as an authority, for few are the wide roads he has not dusted. Born William West, in Australia, he early in life developed an acute *Wanderlust*, and he has been busy gratifying it ever since. But, he writes in the New York *Tribune:*

It is a hard life, and one that gets you nowhere. There is more bad weather than fair, and more cold days than warm, and more kicks and cuffs than sandwiches and kind words. This goes even for the best of the life.

In Australia, says this far-traveled tramp, the hobo is always welcome, because he can help in sheep-shearing time. At the sheep stations the welcome depends much on the storekeeper. Generally, however, there are bunks where the hobo may spread his blanket and a fireplace where he may cook his food. Also, the food itself is forthcoming, and a man may stay a week or more without doing any work—just living on the hospitality of the storekeeper. But if there is work to be done, the hobo is supposed to help. The life isn't lonely, for, says "Saltbush Bill,"

In these travelers' huts one meets many famous hoboes—such men as Jimmy the Washerwoman and Plain Billy, the latter so named because he is always on the plains. Then there are famous cooks, such as Martin Duffy and Tom Bright. In the sheep-camps the herders have the privilege of electing their own cooks.

Jimmy Tyson, a millionaire sheep-rancher, was a confirmed hobo, tho he owned dozens of ranches in Australia. Tyson used to beg food at his own ranches. I happened to be camped in a "sundowner's" hut one time, when toward evening who should come along but old Jimmy Tyson. He bid us the time of day and asked the name of the ranch, which was the Come by Chance, and then he wanted to know about the chances of obtaining some rations. He said:

"I believe this is old Jimmy Tyson's station, and I understand he is a very mean man."

I said I did not know anything about him.

"Anyhow," said Jimmy, "we'll go up and see the storekeeper and find out if we can get some rations."

Jimmy knocked at the door and out came the storekeeper, and before Jimmy had time to ask for rations he said that he did not feed tramps. Jimmy asked the storekeeper how long he had been at the station, and the man said it was two years.

"Well, that's two years too long," replied Jimmy, "and to-morrow you can go to the manager and get your money that is coming

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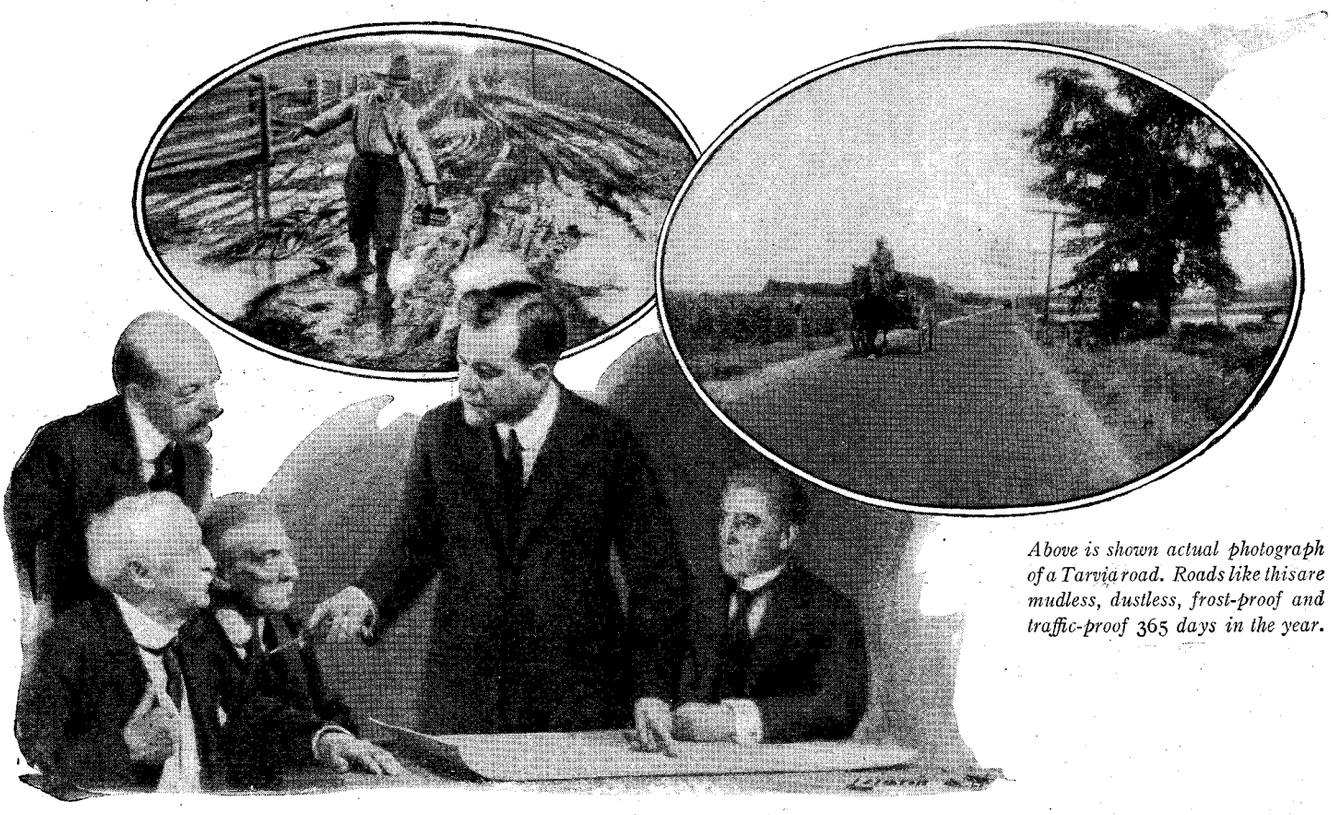


Above is shown actual photograph of a Tarvia road. Roads like this are mudless, dustless, frost-proof and traffic-proof 365 days in the year.

The Road Commissioner Was Thinking of His Boyhood Days—

The road commissioner pointed to the map.

"Right there, gentlemen, as a boy on my way to school, I used to see farm wagons stuck hub-deep in the mud.

"*That was twenty years ago.* And today our roads are the same muddy swamps in spring and fall, still choking with dust in summer, impassable in winter. It's a disgrace.

"Why, gentlemen, our farmers can't even get their produce to market on time. A new family hasn't settled in the county for over a year. Our stores are losing business. We're all losing money and we will—until we get good roads."

"But, man, think of the taxes. The cost of construction and maintenance," argued one of the others.

"I *am* thinking of all those things," continued the commissioner. "Here's the solution—"

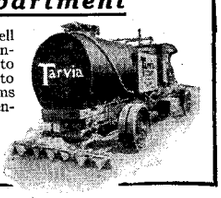
Then he told them about Tarvia—how Tarvia may be used to build modern, traffic-proof roads, making them waterproof, frost-proof, dustless and mudless. How Tarvia roads stand up under all kinds of weather and trying traffic conditions. He showed them how the low upkeep and lasting quality of Tarvia roads save in actual dollars and cents more than enough to pay for the original cost of Tarvia construction.

Today, with an increasing network of Tarvia roads, this once-stuck-in-the-mud community is alive and growing. The running time to town is now a matter of minutes—not hours. Farm produce is easily carried to nearby trading centers. Hauling costs are lower and profits greater. The old cross-roads schools have made way for a modern central graded school. And in many other ways, their road investment is putting them "on the map."

Tarvia is a coal-tar preparation for use in constructing new roads or repairing old ones. One Tarvia road in your community will prove to you and your townspeople how Tarvia roads increase property values and thereby decrease taxes.

Special Service Department

In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department, which keeps up to the minute on all road problems. If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want BETTER ROADS and LOWER TAXES, this department can greatly assist you. Booklets free on request.



Tarvia

Preserves Roads—Prevents Dust

New York, Detroit, Salt Lake City, Johnstown, Elizabeth, Chicago, New Orleans, Seattle, Lebanon, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Peoria, Youngstown, Baltimore, Boston, Kansas City, Atlanta, Toledo, Omaha

The Barrett Company

St. Louis, Minneapolis, Duluth, Columbus, Jacksonville, Cleveland, Dallas, Milwaukee, Richmond, Houston, Cincinnati, Nashville, Bangor, Latrobe, Denver, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Washington, Bethlehem

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

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Drawn for The Packer Mfg. Co. by Arthur I. Keller

"You Cannot Begin too Early"

BROWN HAIR with its glints and gleams! Black hair—blue-black as a blackbird's wing! Golden hair which holds the sunshine! Hair silvery with the starshine of time! Wavy hair, fluffy hair, soft silken hair, hair of childhood, maturity and old age!

Truly, you cannot begin too early to care for your precious hair. So great a satisfaction for so little effort when sensibly applied. A personal charm so distinctly your own, and to such an extent within your own control.

For remember that a healthy scalp is the foundation of beautiful hair. By helping to keep the scalp clean and healthy, Packer's Tar Soap (cake or liquid) helps to make real hair health possible.

Packer's Tar Soap is made from healing and stimulating *pine* tar, fragrant of the pine forests from which it comes, from soothing glycerine and bland vegetable oils. These beneficial ingredients are valuable for the way in which they assist willing Nature to maintain a natural, healthy condition of the scalp. The fullest benefits come from using Packer's regularly according to the directions. Why deprive your hair of these benefits for a single day—buy a cake of Packer's from your druggist now.

For forty-nine years Packer's Tar Soap has had the distinction of extensive use by the medical profession.

Send 25 cents for these three Samples or 10 cents for any One of them

Half-cake of PACKER'S TAR SOAP, good for several refreshing shampoos—10 cents. Your druggist has the full-size cake.

Liberal sample of the finest liquid soap we know how to make—PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP, delightfully perfumed—10 cents. Your druggist has the full-size 6-oz. bottle.

Liberal sample bottle of PACKER'S CHARM, a skin lotion of peculiar efficacy—10 cents. Sold in one convenient size, by most druggists.

The "Packer" Manual (free)

A wealth of practical information is presented in our Manual, "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp." This Manual, now in its fifth large edition, reflects current medical opinion and sums up what the makers of Packer's Tar Soap have learned about hair health during almost half a century. A copy of the Manual will be sent free on request.

THE PACKER MANUFACTURING CO.
Dept. 84G, 120 West 32nd Street, New York City

Canadian Distributors:
LYMANS, LTD., Montreal THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., LTD., Toronto

PACKER'S TAR SOAP
Cake or Liquid

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to you, for I am Jimmy Tyson, and I have always made it a practise to give plenty to all tramps to take them to the next station. So you are fired, and I will get one of the tramps at the station to take your place."

Jimmy Tyson was known for his charities in other lines, but he was not a man to be pushed into any enterprise. He had given a check to a parson for a charity, and the parson, looking at it and seeing it was for £10, remarked on the smallness of the amount. Jimmy asked for the check, and the parson, thinking he was going to write a larger one, handed it over, but Jimmy tore it to pieces and walked away. To a young woman who asked him how he made so much money Jimmy replied: "By minding my own business."

Another rich Australian who was endowed with peculiar roving propensities was Jackie Dow, who went sometimes horseback and sometimes by boot, which latter suited him better. He was a graduate of Edinburgh University. He discovered some of the greatest gold and copper reefs in Australia, also one of the largest silver-mines in the world, the Broken Hill mine, in New South Wales. His favorite trick was to hunt up a lot of hoboes and then buy a couple of dozen bottles of champagne for the crowd.

Once when he had gone through a lot of money and was broke Jackie bought out nearly the whole stock of a saloon treating his hobo friends. The saloon-keeper hinted that he would like to have payment, but Jackie put him off by saying that he did not dare bring a check to light among so many "cutthroats" and that he would settle up in the morning. Finally, the next day he threw over a piece of paper without a scrap of writing on it. The saloon-keeper was furious, but could do nothing. A little while later Jackie discovered another reef and made good his debts. He discovered a rich black opal-mine, but on going home the worse for liquor one night he fell down a shaft in this mine and ended his career.

Jackie Dent was another well-known character. He had made his pile in California in the rush of '49, but liked to try the road with the sundowners. He dearly loved a joke, and when two tramps called at his ranch in Australia, Jackie said: "I'll give you a job. You see that big gate near the roadway? Well, you big fellow, you swing your mate on the gate and I'll pay you ten shillings a day."

Both agreed, and they were on the job about three hours, when the smaller fellow told the big one to change places with him, to which he readily agreed. Jackie came along and, seeing the little fellow swinging the big one, he roared out:

"Who's bossing this job around here? Who told you to swing that big hulking loafer, anyway? Both of you are fired!"

A tramp called at Jackie's house and asked him for a job, and Jackie set him at work on a big iron-bark tree in the ranch yard. The tramp was an expert, and he had not been working very long before he brought the big tree down with a crash, whereupon Jackie came out in a rage, and said that the fellow had spoiled his chief amusement—that over 300 tramps had hacked at that tree and never had been able to make any impression on it.

Jackie Dent used to travel a good deal on the open road, living as a tramp, and

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he once showed up at a cattle auction in a far-off part of the country. He bid against the richest men in that part of Australia, and when he brought out his check-book and they found it was Jackie Dent there was nobody more astounded than the auctioneer.

"Saltbush Bill" says he has ridden everything on a train but on the cow-catcher, and he may do that yet. Once, while on the Shasta Limited, between Portland and Seattle, he was nearly burnt to death. He was so close to the engine, that, when the fireman shook up the clinkers, he was covered with hot cinders. The train was going at top speed, and he had to balance himself at the same time he beat out the flames with his hands. Concerning the make-up of hobo society, he writes that—

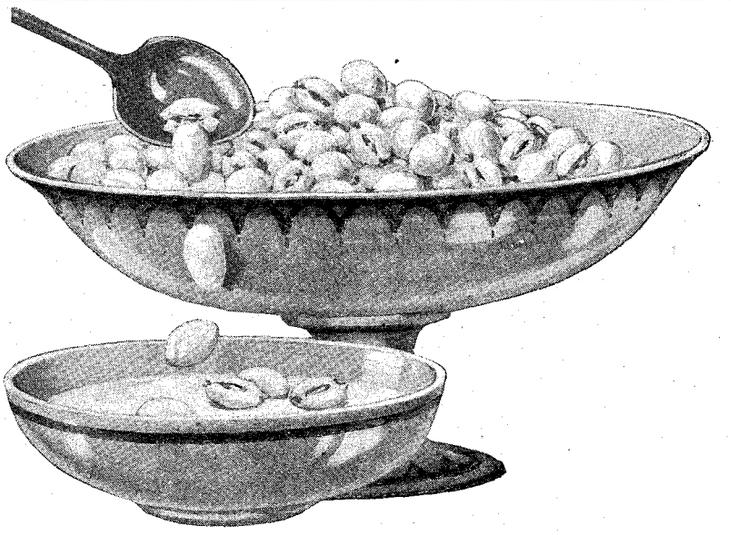
Contrary to general opinion, there are few criminals among the tramp society. There are men who have done short terms for vagrancy or for minor offenses, but I mean the big criminals are absent. Hoboes flock together and the big criminal always travels alone. You can always tell a desperate man on the road, because he is alone and always in a hurry. He may stop a few minutes with a crowd of hoboes under a bridge or at some other meeting-place, but it's no more than to take a bite and say a word and then he is on his way.

There are all kinds of men among the hoboes, as in every other class. The worst class is what is known as the "jungle buzzards"—those who will not go out and get a bit of grub for the bunch. They are the drones in the hive—the parasites. But there are others who are willing to do something for the crowd, and who can get up a tasty meal out of whatever happens to be at hand.

There are no regular meeting-places. There can't be under the scheme of things, because the authorities are always routing out the hoboes and making them seek other quarters. Now there may be a meeting in an old, abandoned house, and again under a bridge—anywhere that the hoboes can find immunity from police interference.

I got my name from the salt-bush of Australia, which is not unlike your sage-brush in this country, except that cattle thrive on it. In that country I worked as a shearer, but I have not done any shearing in this country. It is hard, back-breaking work, is sheep-shearing. It's no small job handling the big rams that are brought in to be sheared. It's a sight to see the sheep brought into the sheds for the shearing there. You'd think it was a dust-storm coming up. You've got to shear them when they are dry, as there is nothing that will give you rheumatism quicker than shearing wet sheep.

I've done a little work in the oil-shale mines in Australia, which is a good deal like coal-mining. I always keep my papers with me to show that I am an able salesman. I've worked across the seas on various kinds of craft, and I've been across this continent several times. I've been in all the queer places where hoboes and the rich rub shoulders in England and Australia and this country—places like Dirty Dick's, in London, a resort where the swells like to drink with the tramps. I get uneasy for new experiences, and that's the reason why in all the twenty years I have been on the road, I never have broken my rule of not holding a job for more than thirty days at a time.



Like Nut Bubbles

Float in every bowl of milk

Puffed Wheat is whole wheat puffed to bubbles, 8 times normal size. The grains are airy, flaky, toasted—flimsy as a snowflake. And they taste like nut meats as they melt away.

It makes whole wheat delightful. Children revel in it. And all the 16 elements are fitted to digest.

Steam-exploded

The grains are steam-exploded. The moisture in each food cell is changed to steam. Then over 100 million steam explosions are caused in every kernel.

Thus every food cell is fitted to digest. Every atom of the whole grain feeds. Prof. Anderson has thus created the greatest cereal foods in existence.

Tidbits of rice

Puffed Rice is rice grains puffed in like way. The walls are thin as tissue. The flavor is exquisite.

This is a food confection. Girls use it in candy making. Chefs use it to garnish ice cream.

Douse with melted butter for children to eat like peanuts at their play.

Don't serve for breakfast only. Enjoy these delights to the full. Then end the day with Puffed Wheat in a bowl of milk.

Puffed Wheat
Puffed to 8 times normal size

Puffed Rice
Flimsy, flavory bubbles

Mix them with your berries

Puffed Rice adds a delicious blend to berries. The grains are fragile and flaky. They add as much as the cream and sugar. Try them in this way.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

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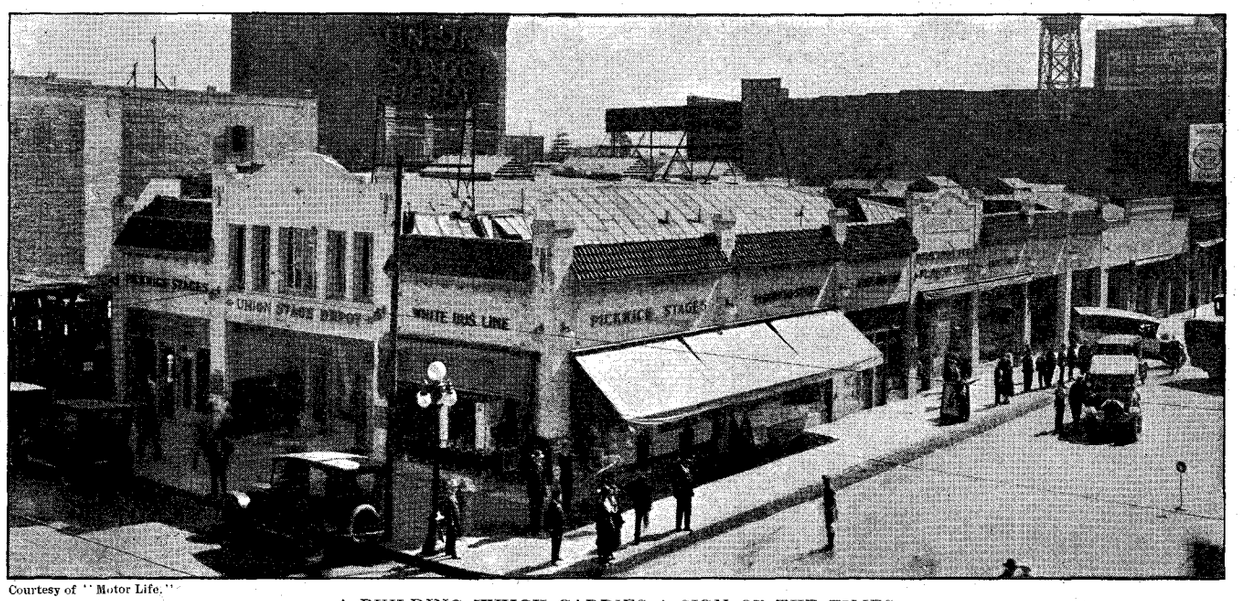
MOTORING AND AVIATION



Courtesy of "Motor Life."

A BUILDING WHICH CARRIES A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

"Union Stage Depot" is proclaimed in large letters on this fine new station in Los Angeles. California is reported to have gone even further than the rest of the country in taking up the motor-stage method of transportation.

THE STAGE-COACH COMES BACK—MOTORIZED

THE stage-coach that used to go rumbling through villages and along country roads in the days when railroads were considered almost as impractical as airplanes is back again—with a motor of half a hundred horse-power to draw it along in place of the four or six horses who used to do the work. Almost in a day, new motor-stage lines have appeared throughout the country. The speed of the stages has quadrupled, as compared with the coaches used by our great-grandparents, the comfort of the passengers has improved almost as much, the number carried and the distances traveled are so far in excess of the old records that comparisons are odious. A sign reading "Stage Depot" in many towns and villages may remind a few of the very oldest inhabitants of stories their fathers told, but the vehicles that roar up to and away from these depots are full of twentieth-century pep and efficiency.

California, it appears, has developed the new-fashioned stage-coach to an astonishing extent. "A map of California's motor-stage routes is not unlike a map of a great river system," writes J. Edwin Hogg in *Motor Life* (New York). "The main currents of travel connect all the principal cities of the State, and from these main streams run innumerable rivulets, having their beginnings far up in the mountains or up the desert places, where the railways never have been. The number of miles of California highways covered by motor-stage is estimated at 2,500." In Los Angeles, they have a "Union Stage Depot," the terminus of half a dozen lines, and "reports show that 3,000,000 passengers pass through the doors each year." San Francisco and San Diego, predicts the writer, will in a few years be surpassing this figure. The stage business in the State, he writes, "has sprung up almost in the night":

> The war, with its excessive burdens on the railways, helped to bring the change. The spending of millions on highways also aided materially. Most important of all, Yankee shrewdness saw the opportunity to make money by providing a cheaper transportation system. To-day, approximately 1,100 motor-stages are traveling the highways of the State on regular schedules, and, in addition, several hundred others are making long and short passenger-runs at irregular intervals. In both cases much of the traffic consists of persons who have no adequate railway facilities.
>
> Six years ago no one save those credited with being visionary dreamed that a system of motor-transportation could be built up to such proportions that it would successfully compete with the steam and electric lines in California. Now stages daily leave the principal cities of the State with passengers who are making journeys of from 100 to 600 miles. The trip from Los Angeles to San Francisco—466 miles—is a popular one and reveals to the traveler what a fascinating and intimate view of the country is to be obtained by this form of fast transportation.
>
> The first leg of this journey takes one over the famous Ridge Route, one of the most remarkable scenic rides in all the Western country. The start should be made at seven o'clock in the morning, and after traveling much of the morning in and close to cloudland, the stage comes to a halt at noon in Bakersfield, where lunch is served. The traveler finds himself in a region bristling with thousands of oil-derricks, and on the highway he passes the men and vehicles employed in bringing the "liquid gold" from the depths of the earth.
>
> When the passengers emerge from the lunch-room another big stage is waiting to speed them on through the San Joaquin Valley, a veritable promised land, rich in grapes, raisins, apples, figs, cotton, pigs, cattle, and many other products. Goshen—a town resembling the scriptural land only in name—Fresno, Madéra, Modesto are visited in turn. After supper at one of the latter points a third stage takes the passengers on to Oakland, arriving there at midnight, in time to cross by ferry over to San Francisco, if desired.

We have so long been accustomed to the limitations of rail transportation, remarks the writer, that we have assumed them to be insurmountable. This is one of the "fictions" that the motor-stages are credited with upsetting. By way of illustration, he says:

> Consider the stage service to the "Rim of the World," a lofty playground and sportsman's paradise in the San Bernardino Mountains. If mankind had waited for steam or trolley lines to penetrate this scenic region, it would have been waiting in vain. Big Bear and Little Bear lakes, two marvelous bodies of water amid mountain peaks, would have been cut off from the world if dependence were placed on rail transportation. It has been the automobile-stages, running daily from San Bernardino, which have made this region a truly popular recreation center. Privately owned automobiles, of course, visit the lakes in great numbers, but it is the stages and

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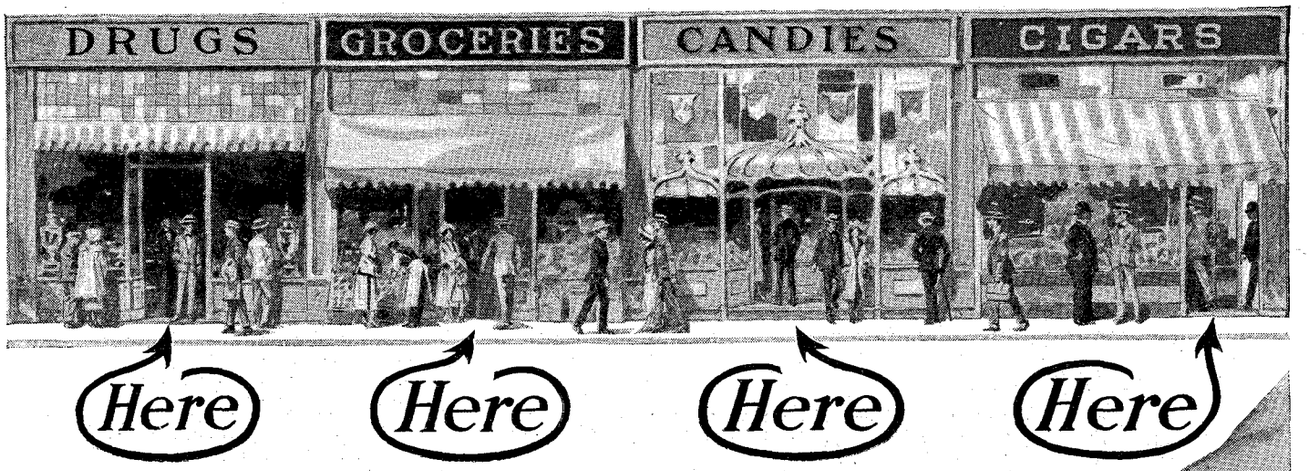

Here Here Here Here

Here They Are, Folks! Little Sun-Maids

"The Between-Meal Raisins"
—the Cure for 3 o'clock Fatigue

FOR years you've loved to munch on raisins. Wouldn't you buy them down town, if you could, in little 5c packages?

Well, *now you can!*

They're in drug stores, groceries, candy and cigar stores, in the neatest little 5c pocket packages you ever saw.

Little Sun-Maids, "the between-meal raisins," made from tender, luscious juicy, seedless table grapes.

Seventy-five per cent pure energizing nutriment (146 calories for 5c) in practically pre-digested form.

Quick-acting stimulant—to counteract brain fag, lassitude and let-down which come to millions at 3 o'clock, according to efficiency experts.

Rich in blood-building food-iron also—frequently the one lack that keeps thousands under par.

So get them now, and form the habit. Have luscious little seedless raisins on your desk or table — within easy reach—all day to stave off hunger and fatigue.

A good way is to—

5¢

To Dealers

If out of stock, due to fast selling, send handy coupon to your jobber for immediate, emergency supplies.

Buy at Noon

Look for This Display Carton on Your Dealer's Counter

Sold at All Drug, Grocery, Candy and Cigar Stores—5c

Always buy at noon so you'll have them for your afternoon refreshment—make that your daily, profitable habit.

These little raisins are both *good* and good *for* you—so don't forget them. Buy *every day* at lunch-time for that "3 o'clock pick-me-up." Try now. See how delicious—how they restore your energy.

Packed just like big-sister Sun-Maids in a great, modern, sanitary plant in California. Wholesome, sweet and clean. If your dealer has no stock, due to faster selling than he anticipated, send 5c for trial package by parcel post.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATED RAISIN CO.
Membership 13,000 Growers
DEPT. A-1307-A, FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

Dealer's Emergency Order Coupon
(Send to your jobber)

(Write in jobber's name)

(Jobber's address)

Please ship to me at once..... cases (1 gross of 1½-oz. packages to the case) Little Sun-Maids, and charge my account.

(Your name)

(Your address) A-1307-A

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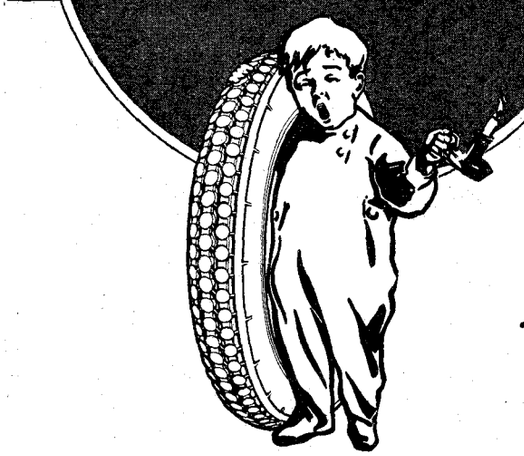
Let your next tire be

FISK



Trade Mark Reg U.S Pat Off.

Time to Re-tire?
(Buy Fisk)

A new low price on a known and honest product.

Sold only by dealers

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

trucks, making their trips with the regularity of clockwork, which give constant contact with the outside world and so promote convenience, contentment, and progress.

This is not an exceptional instance. There are four national parks in California—General Grant, Sequoia, Yosemite, and Mount Lassen—and all of them are reached by stages (the last-named by special trips), and not one of them is accessible by steam or electric lines. The ride to Mount Wilson from Los Angeles is another example. Regular stages make the nine-mile trip to the mile-high observatory and camp, and do a thriving business. It is worth the journey just to see the world's largest telescope with its glass reflector weighing four and one-half tons. But more impressive still is the panorama of valley, mountain, and sea that unfolds as the stage makes its ascent.

All of this varied and convenient service, revealing points of superiority over rail-transportation, has not been achieved in a single season. Darwin was right. Things evolve. They do not burst full-grown from the head of Jove or anybody else. Take as a case in point the humble fare-seeking jitney that graced our highways—lo! these few years ago. It was anything but fair to look upon. There surely has been a great change since that rattling conveyance cavorted from town to town. It may have alarmed pedestrians, but it certainly did not alarm the trolley-lines. Nevertheless, they were the ones who might well have taken warning. The underlying idea of the motor-stage was sound and patronage increased with the passing of months, so that stage-drivers were able to sell their old cars and buy better, tear down their old garages and build bigger.

One of the earliest attempts at regular stage service was made at San Diego. In those days a motley collection of motor-cars gathered with more or less regularity in front of the Pickwick Building and took on what passengers they could find. Little by little the service grew and was consolidated. Routes were extended to El Centro, the prosperous below-sea-level town in the Imperial Valley, and likewise to the north to Los Angeles. Five-passenger cars gave way to seven-passenger cars, and these in turn were superseded by eleven-passenger stages, several of which are still in use. But their days are numbered (except those used in long-distance runs), and on all the busy lines in the State it is the plan to eventually use eighteen- and twenty-five-passenger vehicles. A large number of these vehicles already have been put into service—big, comfortable stages with patent safety doors, wind- and weather-proof curtains, and a heating system utilizing the exhaust, which makes them comfortable on the coldest winter mornings. These machines are equipped with thirty and forty-five horse-power motors, according to the character of the routes traversed.

The new motor-stages have not always been welcomed by the existing railway and trolley-lines. The stages, as the defenders of the vehicles that run on rails point out, use the public highways, and thus are in effect subsidized by the public. However, says the writer:

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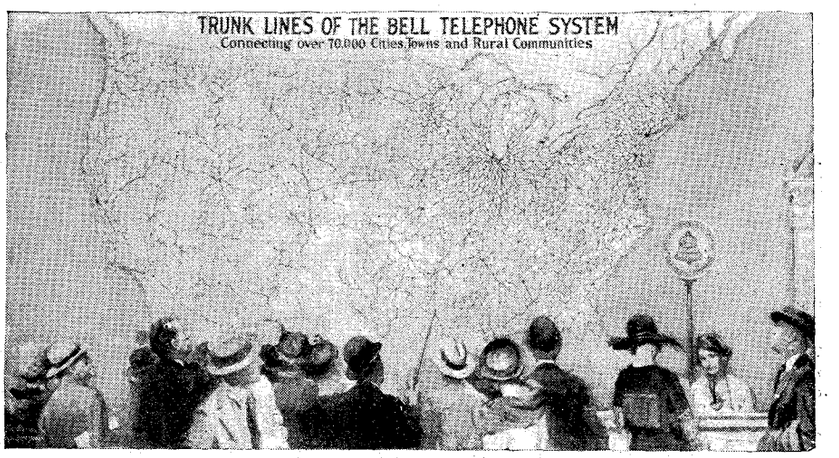
Apropos of Darwin's theories as applied to transportation, one might remark that the law of survival of the fittest is at work. Twenty-odd years ago the trolley-cars nosed their way into the steam-railway territory and made good by reason of cheaper and more accommodating service. But they were not permitted to rest long on their laurels, for along came the ubiquitous jitney, which metamorphosed into a real motor-bus, and began gobbling up a considerable share of the trolley-lines' business.

Reports show that the trolley business in southern California has by no means increased with the growth of population. The inevitable conclusion is that motor-vehicles have taken a large proportion of the increment. But the motor-stage interests deny that they are merely cheap competitors in the trolley-lines' field and point out that a big share of their business is new business, secured in territory not served by the electrical lines at all. The lines to the national parks, Mount Wilson, and Big and Little Bear lakes are cases in point. Their receipts show, furthermore, that 80 per cent. of their patronage is picked up between stations and consequently is business much of which would not reach the trolleys.

HOW TO ROUGH IT NOT TOO ROUGHLY

IF you want to have an "honest-to-gosh" good time when you go on a week-end camping trip in the family flivver, be sure to carry with you all essentials, particularly a can-opener and a corkscrew, because it is fearfully difficult to open a can of pork and beans with a sharp-edged rock. Jerome K. Jerome, the noted author and humorist, completely lost his temper in making the effort, and then gave up in disgust and heaved the unopened, but considerably dented, can into the river. There are several other things which one should take along, for to be prepared is the first law of the camper. Usually, writes H. Clifford Brokaw, in the New York *Tribune*, the camping autoist takes too much paraphernalia with him. Yet it is really better to take a little too much and camp in comfort than to take too little and be compelled to rough it too roughly. Equipments for camping vary all the way from a trailer, which is in effect a completely furnished bungalow, to the very minimum outfit, which consists of a jack-knife and a couple of matches. The more elaborate outfits are designed especially for long trips of a month or more. Much less is needed for the week-end camper, and the writer suggests:

Each member of the party should have an outfit of dishes, including a non-breakable plate of a deep soup pattern, a large, non-breakable cup, a knife, fork, large and small spoon. For general use of the motorist group, the cooking-utensils should include some sort of a grate under which a fire can be built and on which food can be cooked. Other necessities along this line are a frying-pan, boiling-kettle, toaster, coffee-pot, and a pair of pincers for removing hot dishes. This last-named article is by no means the least important, for on such outings there are usually enough



UNITED STATES		BELL SYSTEM	
Population	107,100,000	Telephones owned and affiliated	12,600,000
Square Miles	3,027,000	Miles of wire owned	25,400,000
Number of Post Offices	52,600	Number of Employees	270,000
Miles of Railway (1916)	250,000	Stockholders	150,000
Passengers carried	1,191,000,000	Telephone Messages	11,033,000,000

Uniting a Nation

Within reach of the call of your telephone are more other telephones than may be found in all the other countries of the world. This is made possible by the Bell System of telephone communication.

The Central administration of the Bell System by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company—

Provides for invention and scientific research.

Provides for the economic manufacture of equipment.

Provides for the standardization of methods.

Plans for future extensions.

Insures financial stability.

It is the complete cooperation between the central administration and the many operating companies that produces nation-wide telephone service.

It would be impossible for unrelated organizations to provide the best service to the greatest number at the lowest rates. Only the united effort which insures continuous development of telephone communication can carry through that controlling purpose of the Bell System.

"BELL SYSTEM"
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

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Are You a Smoker In This Club?

We make it a practice not to harp on what a good pipe-tobacco Edgeworth is. We know that pipe-smokers like to form their own judgment.

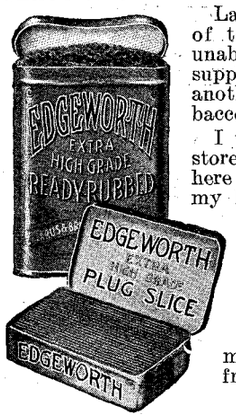
Here is one who has formed his own judgment:

Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 4, 1920.

Gentlemen:

I have been a user of Edgeworth for over three years and during that time *I have never yet met its equal in flavor, smoothness and high quality.*

Occasionally, it happens that I am unable to get Edgeworth in my travels, so I change to cigars until I get in a town where it is to be had.



Last week I ran out of tobacco and was unable to replenish my supply. So I bought another brand of tobacco in its place.

I went into a cigar store upon my arrival here and when I got my hands on a can of Edgeworth, it made me think of Briggs' cartoon, "Ain't It a Grand an' Glorious Feelin'." It was like meeting an old friend.

Put me down as a permanent member of the Edgeworth Satisfied Smokers' Club. (Signed) J. A. Pierce

General Representative
Crown Margarin Company
Como Hotel, Hot Springs, Ark.

This man tried cigars; he tried out at least one other brand of pipe-tobacco. He was so glad to lay hold of Edgeworth again that he sat down and wrote us how good Edgeworth smoked.

That means something.

Do you smoke a pipe-tobacco that no other can take the place of? If not, we would be glad to have you join this new Edgeworth Satisfied Smokers' Club.

It will cost you a postcard.

The tobacco will come to you postpaid.

It *may* be the pipe-tobacco you have always hoped to come across.

Merely set down your name and address on a postcard. If you will add the name of the dealer to whom you will go for more in case you like Edgeworth, we will make sure he has it in stock.

We will mail to you samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

Edgeworth Plug Slice is formed into flat cakes and then sliced into thin, moist wafers. One slice rubbed for a moment between the hands furnishes an average pipeful.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is rubbed up for you. You pour it straight from the little blue can into the bowl of your pipe.

Both kinds pack nicely, light quickly, and burn freely and evenly.

For the free samples which we invite you to judge, address Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

sunburns on arms and necks without adding burned fingers to the list of casualties.

Shelter is an important consideration for the camper. If he doesn't observe the law respecting taking things belonging to others, such as watermelons, the auto-camper is apt to find his shelter problem solved for him by local police authorities. And they say that the cots in our country jails are most uncomfortable. Some folks have declared it to be possible to sleep on the seats of an automobile. Their number, however, is not legion. Some admit that they have found romance, if not comfort, in rolling up in a blanket and reposing in the open field. Outside of the inconveniences of mosquitoes, snakes, and thunder-showers, this plan may have some merit. Some have found joy in a patent-bed arrangement which unfolds and stretches in the car over the tops of the front and rear seats. One possibility of this plan, altho not necessarily an argument in its favor, is seen in the space between the seats and under this bed where small children of the family might find repose. Some have tried various kinds of tent arrangements by which canvas is stretched from the top, side, or end of the car to the ground. Others have put up regular tents that have side walls and blow down in the event of a very strong wind. Others have built a lean-to of branches and leaves which protect from the moonlight, if not from the rain. Still others have sought the more substantial shelter of a friendly barn or farmhouse. But that takes most of the camp out of camping and savors of the tenderfoot.

A little "pup" tent for two persons in the party has been found by many tourists to be quite satisfactory. These tents take up very little space in the car and are easily and quickly erected. A small ditch around them will keep the occupants from getting wet in case of rain. A little mosquito-netting at the front will keep out the bugs, yet not interfere with good ventilation. And this sort of shelter equipment is not expensive.

As to clothes, the requirements are not extensive. For a week-end trip light underwear, flannel shirt, khaki trousers, heavy shoes and socks, and a woolen sweater are sufficient. Ladies, of course, require even less. Some folks may not want to depart, while camping, from so usual a habit as undressing. In these exceptional cases a pair of pajamas are in order. Woolen blankets should be carried in sufficient quantities to insure keeping the body comfortably warm while undertaking to slumber. It takes some little time to become so accustomed to sleep in camp as to get good rest. About three nights is the usual requirement along this line for a two-night trip.

It is taken for granted that camping enthusiasts who propose to use their cars for conveying them to their happy camping-grounds, will give their automobiles a careful "once over" before starting. Car trouble on a camping-trip is apt to take a good deal of the joy out of life. It is worth while to have the machine in the pink of condition.

Thousands of motorists will become adult scouts during the coming warm-weather season. They will undertake to imitate many of their younger scouts' stunts. They will do well first of all to heed the Boy Scouts' motto: "Be Prepared." Then they will find no end of joy and comfort in camping by auto. Properly done, such sport is unsurpassed for an honest-to-gosh good time.

DETROIT UNIVERSITY'S NEW "CHAIR OF AERONAUTICS"

SINCE the time Detroit made her little bow and produced the Liberty motor-engine as her contribution toward winning the war, she has modestly retired to a back bench in the nation's workshop, apparently quite unconscious of her potentialities as the aeronautical center of the United States. Yet two major factors that made Detroit's success with the Liberty motor-engine possible—experience with gasoline motors and the facilities to turn them out like animal crackers—remain, and she has the further advantage of 100 per cent. advance advertising. It may be admitted that the demand for aerial limousines and aerial box-cars is not so feverish just now as to encourage profiteering, yet, if there is anything in this vision stuff about aerial fleets and commerce dripping from the skies, writes F. W. Hersey in *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit), it is about time that she prepared for the harvest that is coming. Some far-seeing men agree with this idea, and while the automotive industry is waiting to see what is going to happen, and wondering what it is going to do with the excess space and machinery added during the war emergency, the University of Detroit has gone ahead with plans to establish a five-year course in aeronautics. The university is confident that Detroit will eventually become an aircraft and aircraft-equipment center, and that the demand for men trained in aerial science will be greater than the visible supply here below. The writer goes on—

The uninitiated may wonder what there is in aeronautics to require five years' training. The average man who has flown an airplane in war or peace is more likely to wonder if it is possible to cram all there is to know about aerial navigation and aerial equipment into five years. Whether or not it is possible to do the subject justice in that length of time remains to be seen, but judged by present standards the University of Detroit can produce aeronautical engineers of a caliber superior to anything now known. Like medicine, law, chemistry, and a multitude of other sciences, theory in aeronautics is one thing; practise is quite another.

Lieut. Thomas F. Dunn, dean of the new department of aeronautics at the University of Detroit, puts it this way: "There are lots of engineers who can tell you all about aeronautics on the ground, but when they get up into the thin air their theory is like a ship without a rudder and no compass—very active, but with indefinite plans as to the future." The impression that takes hold of us is that there are two ways of getting an aeronautical education. One is to go up in the air first and gather some experience, and if spared for future investigation, return to solid earth and tackle the theory. The other way is to tackle the theory first and then try it out on the air.

Some idea of the latitude of this subject is conveyed by the following subjects to be

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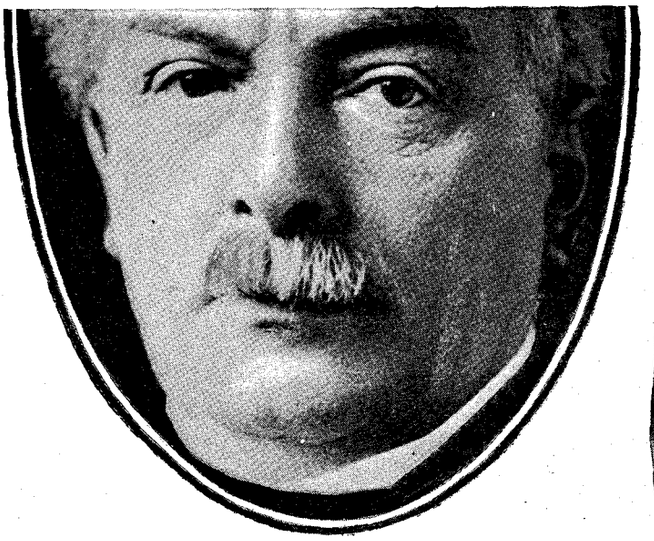
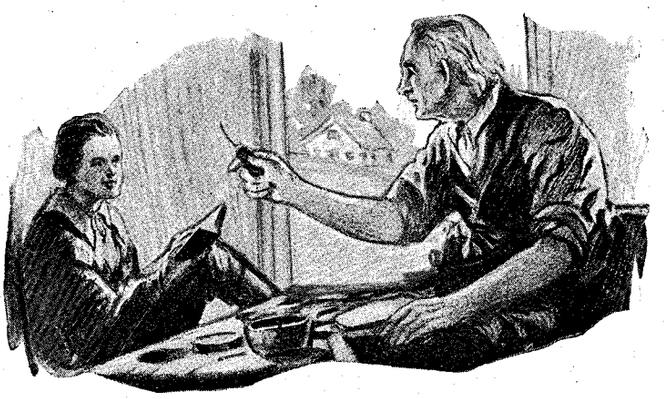


The secret the shoemaker revealed to this boy is revealed to you by Dr. Eliot of Harvard in a free booklet. Send for it now.



The Old Shoemaker Who Advised David Lloyd George

YOU read a speech of David Lloyd George and you say:

"How did he learn to think so clearly and express himself with such power? What college did he attend?"

His college was the cobbler shop in a little village in Wales; his teachers were his uncle the cobbler—and a few really worth-while books.

It was those books, wisely selected for him and systematically read, that gave Lloyd George his start.

Think of this. *You have probably read more books than Lloyd George ever saw in his early years.* Yet your reading has given you only a smattering of knowledge; while his reading gave him the richest gift in the world—the power to think clearly and to express himself well.

WHY not decide to-day to stop wasting your reading hours? Why not say:

"From now on I will read only the books that will build me into a more successful man or woman; the books that have proved their building power in other lives."

You can do it, if you will. You need not wander aimlessly among the 4,500,000 books that have been printed. Your reading problem has been solved; the solution is contained in a free booklet which every ambitious man and woman should own. It is called "Fifteen Minutes a Day" and tells the whole story of

Dr. Eliot's Five-Foot Shelf of Books

The Fascinating Path to a Liberal Education

Every well-informed man and woman should at least know something about this famous library.

The free book tells about it—how Dr. Eliot has put into his Five-Foot Shelf "the essentials of a liberal education," how he has so arranged it that even "fifteen minutes a day" is enough, how in pleasant moments of spare time, by using the reading courses Dr. Eliot has provided for you, you can get the knowledge of literature and life, the culture, the broad view-point that every university strives to give.

"For me," wrote one man who had sent in the coupon, "your little free book meant a big step forward, and it showed me besides the way to a vast new world of pleasure."

Every reader of *The Literary Digest* is invited to have a copy of this handsome and entertaining little book. It is free, will be sent by mail, and involves no obligation of any sort. Merely clip the coupon and mail it to-day.

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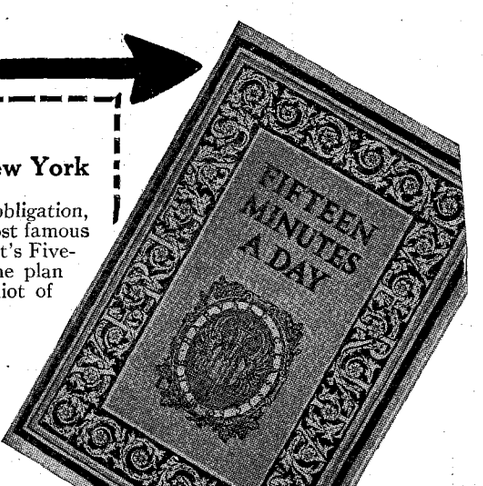

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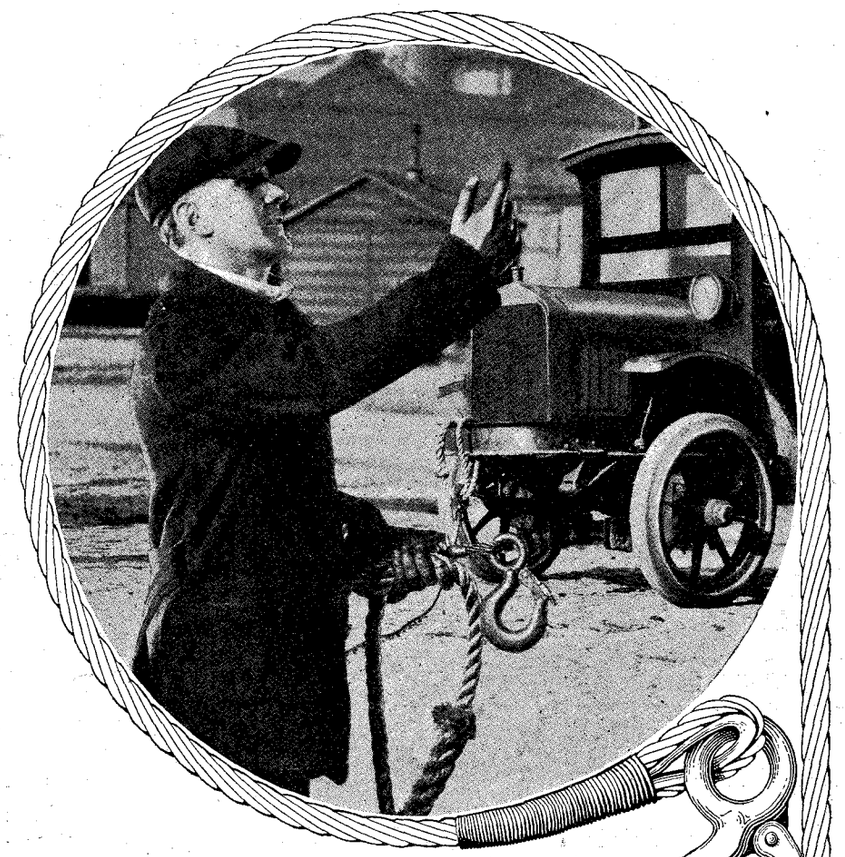


"Gimme a Lift?"

"Time's money with a motor truck; that's why the boss furnished all of us drivers with Powersteel Trucklines. If my engine goes bad or somethin' else happens, there's no delay—I just hail the next truck that passes—hitch on to it quick as a wink, and am on my way!"

POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE

should be standard equipment on every truck. Made of a heavy grade of the world-famous Yellow Strand Wire Rope, it would hold an elephant. Supplied with plain or patented Snaffle Hooks, the latter attaching instantly and holding securely.

Don't take chances with unknown brands of wire rope. Buy POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE, with years of reputation behind it, because it is made of the absolutely dependable Yellow Strand Wire Rope. POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE is lighter in weight and much less cumbersome than a chain towline, and is better adapted to standing severe strains.

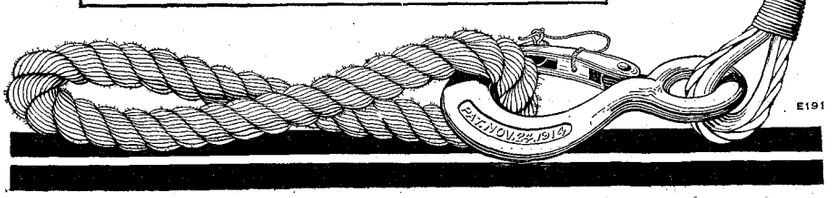
BASLINE AUTOWLINE is a smaller line, for passenger cars. Also made of Yellow Strand Wire Rope. POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK, another Yellow Strand necessity, safeguards against stealing of car or spare tire.

At Your Dealer or Jobber

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO., ST. LOUIS—NEW YORK

A Celebrated Wire Rope—

That's Yellow Strand—the wire rope which has made a name for itself in numerous Oil-fields, Mines, Shipyards and Logging Camps—the truly famous rope with its distinguishing mark of one yellow strand!



MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

taught: Higher mathematics, communication, mapping, astronomy, physics, meteorology, weather calculations, theory of flight, balloons, aerodynamics, aerostatics, aircraft mechanics, testing drawing, administration, chemistry, electricity, engineering principles, metal-working, working design and construction, topography, wireless telephony and telegraphy, safety devices, uses of instruments, some commercial law, and all there is or will be on aerial navigation laws, principles of law as it is or will be applied to the air, and aerial photography.

Apparently the confidence in Detroit's eventual awakening to its possibilities as a manufacturing center for aeronautical equipment, and as a center for the operation of aircraft in commerce, is shared by the Aerial League of the World, the Aerial League of America, and the Pan-American Aeronautic Federation, for these organizations have decided to hold the annual aeronautic exposition and aerial touring contest in Detroit this coming September, probably right after the Pulitzer Trophy race, September 8, 9, and 10. This exposition and touring contest has been held at Atlantic City for the last two or three years, and has been successful.

Detroit's present position in the aeronautic world is to be regretted, says the writer. Altho eight major coastal and transcontinental airways and four air routes have been laid out over the United States, Detroit is not on an airway and is on only one air route. Yet, argues the writer, no city in the United States is so advantageously located for aeronautical development as Detroit. She has the space for landing-fields and the factories to manufacture the equipment. But why organize for an industry that is still undeveloped? Is there any demand for air-borne freight and passenger traffic? The writer quotes Dean Dunn in reply:

"What more proof do we need than the accomplishments of the war, the air mail service now in operation, the freight- and passenger-carrying enterprises established in various parts of this country, and the strides made by Europe? Europe is ahead of us just now, but Europe has neither the facilities nor the finances to keep ahead of us once we get started. I believe that aeronautics have made faster progress in the last five years than the automotive business has in twenty-five years. Industrially and commercially, aeronautics will keep on traveling at that rate."

Bearing out Mr. Dunn's contention is the report from England that a new type of air-water-land-submarine vehicle has been successfully tested. It is called the "Tessaurian." This remarkable machine flies in the air, travels on land, and sails on and under the water. Its double planes telescope for under-water travel. Its motive power is gasoline and electricity. It has a keel like a boat, wheels that draw up into the body, a periscope, air-chambers and machine-gun pit. This machine, it is claimed, can be made large enough to carry torpedoes. It is a war machine, of course, but what machine has been developed in the automotive world that can equal it?

"To give aeronautics an impetus we need uniform Federal laws," said Mr. Dunn.

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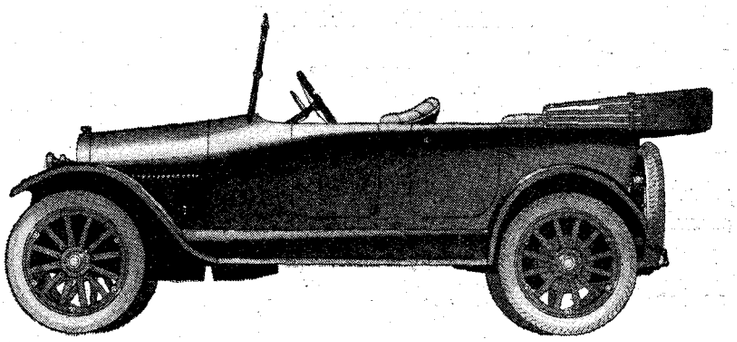
MAXWELL



Day by day, and month by month, the good Maxwell literally pays its way. It pays in the savings it makes in its own costs, and in the increase it makes in the range of activity of those who own it.

The Good Maxwell

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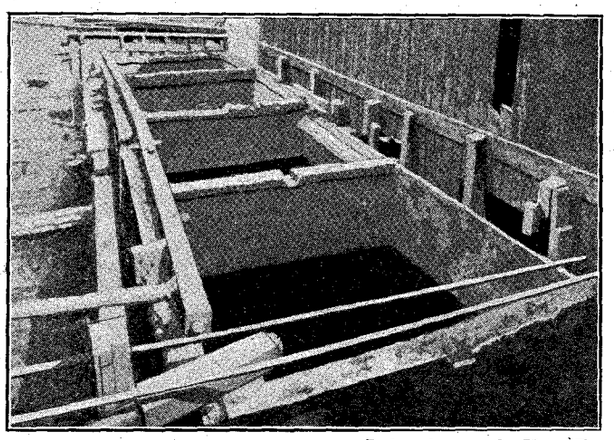

Redwood vats at the Krieg Tanning Company, San Francisco. In use since 1852 and still serviceable.

Uninjured after over 60 years of hard service

Indicating Redwood's special fitness for vats, tanks for chemical solutions, water and oil.

WHEN the Redwood vats of the Krieg Tanning Company were inspected, 60 years after they were installed in the tanyard, they were found in good condition and capable of satisfactory service for an indefinite period.

"We are using Redwood tanks both for acid and saline solutions with the very best results," reports a mining company whose immense leaching tanks are made of Redwood staves with the steel tank hoops lead covered to protect them against the strong solutions.

"Redwood is the best and cheapest wood I know of for water tanks, as it is soft and easy to work, non-shrinkable and never rots," writes an engineering executive of a trans-continental railway.

Nature protects Redwood against moisture and chemical solutions

During growth of the timber, every fibre of Redwood is impregnated with an odorless, *natural* preservative which guards it against the destructive action of chemical solutions, and protects it against decay-producing fungus growth. These spores do not propagate in Redwood. Boring worms and insects leave Redwood alone. For engineering purposes in contact with ground or moisture, Redwood can be depended on to maintain its full strength and service for a remarkably long time.

Strong and fire-resistant

In tensile and shearing strength, breaking and compression strength, Redwood is one of the strongest woods of its weight. Redwood contains no pitch or highly inflammable resinous substances. It is hard to ignite and slow-burning, even when dry—ideal for fire-door cores, partitions, floor and stair timbers and exterior sidings and roofs for industrial buildings.

Other properties which recommend Redwood

Properly dried, Redwood shrinks, swells and warps practically not at all. It is soft, unusually free from knots, splits and other defects. Its texture is remarkably even—due in part to the uniform size and shape of its cells. This Redwood characteristic makes Redwood a wonderful natural insulator—especially suitable for cold storage equipment, textile mill roofs, incubators, ice cream cabinets, cigar and candy boxes, battery separators, etc. The cellular structure of Redwood provides good glue-taking and painting surfaces.

Redwood data you should have

We have prepared a series of Information Sheets which contain technical data on the utility and long service of Redwood for many industrial construction and specialty manufacturing purposes. The many engineering uses for Redwood are also illustrated and fully described in our pages in the seventh annual edition of Sweet's Engineering Catalogue. Reprints of these pages in booklet form are ready for mailing. Please address our Chicago office.

The Pacific Lumber Co. OF ILLINOIS
REDWOOD
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

2085 McCormick Building, Chicago
New York Kansas City
THE PACIFIC LUMBER CO.
San Francisco Los Angeles
The Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of California Redwood
Members of the California Redwood Association

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

"Existing laws, particularly those passed by States, should be federalized. When the proper regulation has been accomplished, then both the commercial fliers and air-transportation companies will know how to proceed with their work. Bills are pending now; in fact, the University of Detroit has been entrusted with the responsibility of preparing and presenting such legislative measures as seem to be called for, and we are at work upon them now."

In the daily papers recently there was an account of a $50,000,000 air-ship corporation being organized in Washington, to construct and operate rigid-type air-ships for transcontinental and transoceanic passenger travel. The article reported that the first ships for this company were being built in Europe. The inference to be drawn is that these ships could not be built in the United States, or if they could be built here, the cost would be greater than in Europe. Europe has not beaten Detroit in the construction of automobiles, and there is little likelihood that Europe ever will. The first ship ordered by the corporation is to be 752 feet long, 96 feet in diameter, have a gas capacity of 3,355,000 cubic feet of gas, 3,000 horse-power engines, speed of 80 to 100 miles an hour, 80-ton lifting capacity, 52-passenger capacity, and 10,000-mile cruising radius.

WHERE THE CAR HAS HELPED THE CHURCH

HAS the motor-car helped or hindered church attendance? Rumors, apparently well founded, have credited Sunday motoring with being as potent a factor as Sunday golfing in cutting down church attendance. The question was recently put to several clergymen, says *The American Motorist* (Washington), and while there were some who thought that the automobile had been bad for churchgoing, "the predominating impression was that it had been an ally of the church." Answering the question, we are told—

The minister of a Lutheran church in the East, in a town surrounded by a number of rural centers served by Lutheran churches, said:

"In summer the automobile detracts from the town church and adds to the rural church. In winter we find it helps our attendances. People are able to get out in wet weather, and we have a system of bringing out our children and aged people by a volunteer motor-service league."

According to a Methodist minister in a city of 100,000 in the Mid-West, "many a pastor faces empty pews, particularly at night, while his congregation are out enjoying themselves in their automobiles. In summer the call of the country and near-by towns is too great to be resisted by many people. The automobile has encouraged Sunday visiting and outings and has hurt the morning congregations as well as the night ones."

The pastor of a Baptist church in a typical Great Lakes city replied:

"In my own church very few owners of autos have neglected attending church. People who are not strongly religious, however, succumb to the lure of the road and

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the auto, especially those who work hard all week. Many people have a real love for nature and use the motor-car to get out into the country on Sundays for recreation. This is all well enough, but the temptation is to do this at the cost of loyalty to church-going. People always find it hard to draw the line on privileges."

A Presbyterian minister in a Southern city thinks that the coming of the automobile has done untold harm to church attendance. "People," he said, "send their children to Sunday-school, but stay at home to save themselves for the long afternoon outing. Many men spend Sunday morning tuning up their cars. If they return in time for night service they are too tired to attend."

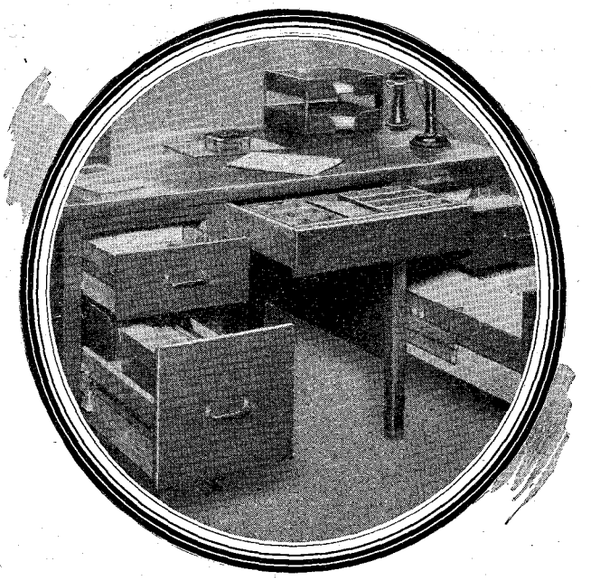
The pastor of a Central States Evangelical church in a city of 80,000 exprest himself as follows: "In my own congregation the coming of the automobile has proved a great help. Many of our people live outside of the city and are now able to come in regularly. Our town people attend as well as they formerly did."

The pastor of a large Methodist church on the Hudson River replied in the words of a noted New York pastor, who years ago was asked about the effect of a bicycle on churchgoing, and who replied: "The people you see riding bicycles along the roads during church-service time are not the people who have been regular church-goers. I find this is true of the automobile. We have organized an auto brigade and our people have cultivated the habit of using their cars to build up the congregation. We have a few 'old-fashioned folk' who have cars, but do not use them on Sundays."

The rector of an Episcopal church in a Western city, when asked the question, said:

"Don't blame the automobile if you think that church attendance has decreased. The automobile is only one of many factors that have changed the whole world in which we live. The movie, the auto, the lure of the city, the opening of industrial opportunity to women and girls, the telephone, the telegraph, the inexpensive daily paper, the increase of tenantry, the passing of the individual home and the coming of the apartment and flat, the increase of ready-to-wear, ready-to-eat, ready-to-use products, and many other factors have changed our world. Our psychology has changed. Our sense of values is in a state of flux. Great social and industrial problems have entered the field of our common experience. Men's interests have widened. Men's ideals of religion have changed. I state these facts without comment. The pulpits have often played up secondary things when men hungered for the primal. No one can estimate the influence of a single factor in making up our life to-day. Whether the automobile helps or hinders churchgoing depends on the individual, his character and point of view, and on the social standards of his community. In itself the automobile is a great advantage to humanity. If we misuse this blessing the cure lies not in new cars for old, but in new men for old. If we have lost out by the coming of the motor-car, the fault is in ourselves. Do not blame the automobile or anything else for keeping people away from church. People ought always to be superior to things. The only place you can locate the causes of conduct is within ourselves. The bane or blessing of anything we have in this world depends on ourselves.

"The auto is all right in itself if only gasoline were cheaper."



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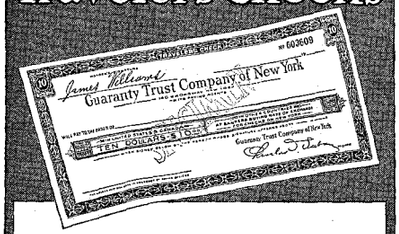

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INVESTMENTS • AND • FINANCE

CUBA'S FINANCIAL NEEDS—AS SEEN IN CUBA

THE one thing from which Cuba is suffering from just now, observes a Havana editor, is that not uncommon affliction, lack of money. But certain phases of the banking situation in the island republic are due to a faulty system, and this, says *The Times of Cuba* (Havana), can certainly be cured. "Nothing less than a complete reorganization of the present system—or rather lack of system—will suffice," we are told.

It may be that the first step will be the establishment of a central bank, or "*banco nacional*," which would be empowered to act as fiscal agent for the Government and which might also issue notes under proper safeguards, including the approval of the United States Government as is provided for by the Platt amendment, but which would not enter individual negotiations or the private banking field. This bank might well be the present suspended *Banco Nacional*, or National Bank, which never was a national bank other than in name and which owes the Cuban Government some $22,000,000, it is understood—something less than the marketable value of all its properties at the moment.

The central bank would exercise jurisdiction over smaller banks throughout the island and work in harmony and cooperation with the foreign banks doing business in Cuba. A system similar to the Federal Reserve banks of the United States might be worked out and would probably tend to stabilize the financial situation here in times of stress similar to the recent great drop in the value of sugar, Cuba's principal product, upon which virtually the prosperity of the country is dependent.

A clearing-house, established with the aid of experts from the New York Clearing-House Association, is now in successful operation in Havana and is already proving its worth. In fact, bankers marvel how they ever were so thoughtless as to have done business for years without such an institution.

A modern banking system did not come into existence in Cuba till after the Spanish-American War. It was looked on with suspicion at first, it seems, but it "soon gained the confidence of the people and has grown until it received its first great bump in the recent failures of some half-score institutions." The badly shaken faith of Cubans and Spaniards outside of Havana is set down as "a potent cause of the real scarcity of money in the country." Gold, silver, and bank-notes still exist in Cuba, but "you haven't seen a gold coin for months, altho Cuba has issued millions of dollars in gold currency. Where is the money? The answer is that the money of Cuba is largely under cover at this moment. It has been withdrawn from the banks and hidden in trunks and in socks, in safes and strong boxes." While it draws no interest it is safe against forgeries and the intrigues and speculations of unscrupulous bankers.

It is safe—hidden away to stay hidden for withdrawal only when its owner finds it vitally necessary. A good many Cuban and Spanish residents of Cuba (and some Americans, too) might as well be Chinamen to-day as far as their value as bank-depositors is concerned. There is more money in the deposit vaults of some banks than in the savings accounts.

Cuba faces to-day, as its chief economic problem, the necessity of restoring confidence in the banking system generally. The hoarded money must be drawn out from its private repositories and put into the banks so that it may be put to work financing the sugar crop and other industries of the country.

The Havana editor concludes by repeating that confidence in the banking system of Cuba must be restored, and—

It can be accomplished by the establishment of a central bank, which shall act as government repository and fiscal agent, with jurisdiction over such smaller banks as may care to avail themselves of its resources and protection, with the installation sooner or later of a system resembling the American Federal Reserve, the continuation and amplification of the clearing-house association; the establishment of a competent oversight and periodical examination of all banks; swift retribution for pernicious attacks on banking institutions, and the sincere cooperation of all financial interests of Cuba, native and foreign alike.

The establishment of such a system will begin the laborious work of rebuilding the edifice of confidence which has been shaken to its foundation. As confidence is restored money will come out from hiding and flow into the banks, business will be normalized, and—what is of transcendental importance—the need of an emission of notes, with all the attendant dangers of a debased and bastard currency, will disappear!

RETAIL PRICES CATCHING UP—It is welcome news to almost everybody that retail prices are beginning to catch up with the downward procession. The New York *Evening Post* calls attention on its financial page to the fact that recent index-numbers show the cost of living to be coming down faster than are wholesale prices:

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, wholesale prices now stand at 51 per cent. above the prewar level. Figures compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board show that living costs are still 62 per cent. above the prewar level. This would indicate that retail prices must recede still further before the process of readjustment is completed, but the latest price statistics indicate that they are doing so. Figures of the Industrial Conference Board show that during the month ending June 15, living costs had declined 2.3 per cent., which is a sharper decline than in either of the two preceding months. On the other hand, the index of wholesale prices compiled by the Federal Reserve Board shows

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These Manufacturers Factory Equip Their Products With AC Spark Plugs

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Bellanger Freres (France)
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Bour-Davis
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Cadillac
Case
Chalmers
Chandler
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Cole
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Dodge Brothers
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Du Pont
Essex
Fergus
Gray Dort (Canada)
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Hatfield
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Monroe
Nash
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Nelson
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Oakland
Ogren
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Sheridan
Standard Eight
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Stewart
Tarkington
Texan
Vogue
Washington
Westcott
Willis Sainte Claire
Willys-Knight
Yellow Cab

Klemm
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Low-Bed
L. M. C.
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Packard
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Patriot
Pierce-Arrow
Pioneer
Pittsburgher
Ranger
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Republic
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Robinson Fire App.
Rock Falls
Rowe
St. Cloud
Samson
Sandow
Sanford
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Shaw
Signal
Sterling

Stewart
Stoughton
Sullivan
Super
Texan
Tiffin
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Tower
Triumph
Twin City
United
Ursus
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Wachusett
Walter
Ward-La France
Watson
White
White Hickory

Wichita
Wilson
Witt-Will

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Ahrens Fox Fire Trucks
Ajax
Apex
Atco
Available
Avery
Bell
Betz
Bolistrom
Bridgeport
Brinton
Brockway
Buffalo
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Clark Tructractor
Collier
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Dart
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Denby
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Fargo
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G. M. C.
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Highway-Knight
Hurlburt
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H. R. L.
Independent
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Kalamazoo
Karavan
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Excelsior
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Aro
A & T
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Boring
Buffalo
Bullock Creeping-Grip
Case
Comet
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Lauson
Linn Road
Lombard
Minneapolis
New Britain
Oldsmar Garden
Pioneer
Royer
Samson
Sawyer-Massey (Can.)
Shawnee
SpryWheel
Stockton
Tioga
Topp-Stewart
Townsend
Tri-umph
Turner-Simplicity
Ursus
Wetmore

ENGINES

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Bessemer Gaso-Kero
Buda
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Continental
Curtiss
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Duesenberg
Eclipse
Fairfield
Fairmont Railway
Falls
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Gray
G. B. S.
Hall-Scott
Herschell-Spillman
Joy Motor
J. V. B. Marine
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Milwaukee Gasolene Locomotives
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Wisconsin
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Daytonlite
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Dynelectric
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Fairbanks
Genco Light
Globe Light & Power
Lalley-Light
Lucolite
Matthews
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Northlite
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Powerlite
Roco
Swartz
United
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Burton Locomotives
Domestic Engine & Pump Co.
Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors
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Mudge Railway Cars
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Sullivan Portable Air Compressors
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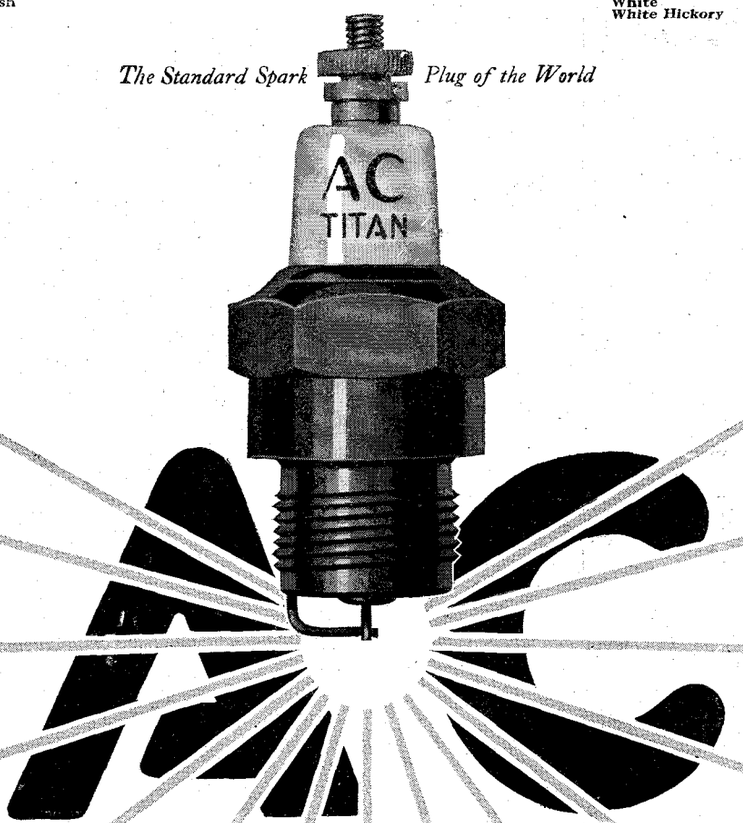
The Standard Spark Plug of the World



How particular are you about the spark plugs which you put in your car?

Are you careful to get the AC Plugs which are specially designed to the engine, or do you take the first plug that is offered?

It will really pay you to insist on AC Spark Plugs.

For years the costliest cars have been equipped with AC Plugs before they left the factories.

The engineers continue to specify AC's because they know how much depends upon the spark plugs.

Racing men, speed-boat pilots, aviators—men who cannot afford to take a chance on faulty plugs—swear by AC's.

Aren't these very good reasons why you should see to it that your car is fully equipped with AC Spark Plugs?

No matter what car you drive, there is an AC specially designed for it.

All reliable dealers handle the complete AC line and can supply you with the correct plug for your car.

Remember, when you need spark plugs, ask for and *get* AC, The Standard Spark Plug of the World.

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, *Michigan*

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

a decline during the month of May of only one-half of 1 per cent. Wholesale prices are now approaching the point of stabilization. It should be borne in mind that when prices began to advance to war levels, wholesale prices moved upward much more rapidly than retail prices. When the direction was reversed it was only to be expected that wholesale prices should again prove more sensitive to conditions in the world markets.

INCREASE OF FARM TENANCY

AN "alarming reduction in the percentage of farm-ownership" is found by *The Non-Partizan Leader*, of Minneapolis, in the 1920 census figures on farm operation and ownership. These are some of the facts to which it calls attention:

The 1920 census shows 6,449,242 farms in the United States, of which number 3,924,851, or 60.9 per cent., are operated by their owners. Of the remainder, 68,512 are operated by managers and 2,455,879 by tenants.

This is the smallest percentage of farms operated by owners that the census has ever shown. Twenty years ago 64.4 per cent. of the farms were operated by their owners and ten years ago 62.8 per cent.

In one State—Georgia—there are 206,875 tenants, as compared with 102,123 farm-owners. In seven other States (all in the South) there are more tenants than farm-owners. These States are Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Texas.

However, the one-crop system practised in the above States is not alone responsible for the decrease in farm-ownership. In nine other States, principally in the diversified farming section of the Middle West, the percentage of tenants ranges from 34 to 50 per cent. These States are Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee.

NEW YORK STATE'S TAXPAYING SUPREMACY

COMPILATIONS of tax returns for the last two or three years, which have just been made public, emphasize New York State's financial leadership. The Federal income-tax figures show that in 1918 forty New-Yorkers had incomes of over a million dollars as against twenty-seven in all the other States. Pennsylvania was next to New York with nine such multi-millionaires. Estimates based on incompletely tabulated figures indicate, according to facts recently given out by State Comptroller James A. Wendell, that in 1919 at least forty residents of New York State paid taxes on yearly incomes of $1,000,000 or over. As *The Bond Buyer* (New York) sums up information given out by Mr. Wendell:

The largest group of State taxpayers for 1919 had incomes of more than $1,000 but less than $2,000. In this class, made up almost entirely of single men and women, are 321,170 persons. They paid a total tax of $1,015,823, less than 3 per cent. of the total. These taxpayers reported 102,000 dependents. The average tax paid by each person in this group was $3.16.

The next largest class of taxpayers were those receiving more than $2,000 but less than $3,000. In this group were 206,280 persons. They reported 232,500 dependents and paid an average tax of $5.10 each.

Combined net incomes of residents and non-residents subject to tax, according to State Comptroller Wendell, exceeded $3,290,000,000. He states an examination of returns shows that almost one-half of the income on which the $37,500,000 was collected in 1919 came from personal services such as wages performed in industry, salaries of various kinds, fees, tips, etc.

The 745,000 returns filed covered approximately 1,675,000 individuals including those who filed returns plus their wives (or husbands) and dependents. This means that 16 per cent. of the people of New York State were affected by the 1919 State income tax, indicating both a wide distribution of wealth among the people and an extensive spreading of the tax burden.

Figures giving the number of returns filed in the different income-tax classes and the approximate total amounts of tax collected in each group follows:

Income Class	*No. of Returns*	*Amount of Tax*
$1,000- $2,000	321,170	$1,015,823
2,000- 3,000	206,280	1,051,142
3,000- 4,000	77,805	1,089,953
4,000- 5,000	39,344	1,012,737
5,000- 6,000	22,297	786,380
6,000- 7,000	14,899	681,225
7,000- 8,000	10,930	607,596
8,000- 9,000	7,700	510,922
9,000- 10,000	5,711	437,286
10,000- 11,000	4,486	389,748
15,000- 20,000	7,533	1,575,102
20,000- 25,000	4,375	1,364,979
25,000- 30,000	2,546	1,058,524
30,000- 40,000	3,047	1,729,575
40,000- 50,000	1,782	1,379,313
50,000- 60,000	867	866,330
60,000- 70,000	700	897,942
70,000- 80,000	406	644,935
80,000- 90,000	461	885,692
90,000-100,000	342	750,534
100,000-150,000	764	2,299,974
150,000-200,000	294	1,351,329
200,000-250,000	151	908,117
250,000-300,000	72	535,479
300,000-400,000	80	750,335
400,000-500,000	48	603,714
500,000-750,000	48	841,854
1,000,000 and over	40	8,851,306

SALARIES AS PROFITS

THE ruling that the Government, in estimating income taxes, can question the amount of salary paid by a corporation to its officers and allow only what is actually earned "will be tough on the figureheads who draw fat salaries without work," remarks *The American Banker*. The ruling in question was made by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, and unless upset by a higher court may mean considerable scaling down of salaries. As *The American Banker* notes:

The district attorney's office had contended that the salary of the president of the Philadelphia Knitting Mills, which was $20,000, was not only salary, but must be considered part of the profits of the company, which are taxable by the Government under the corporation excise tax of 1919.

Not only are millions of dollars involved in this question, but endless disputes, trouble, and lawsuits—not to speak of arbitrary and summary rulings of the collectors of the income tax.

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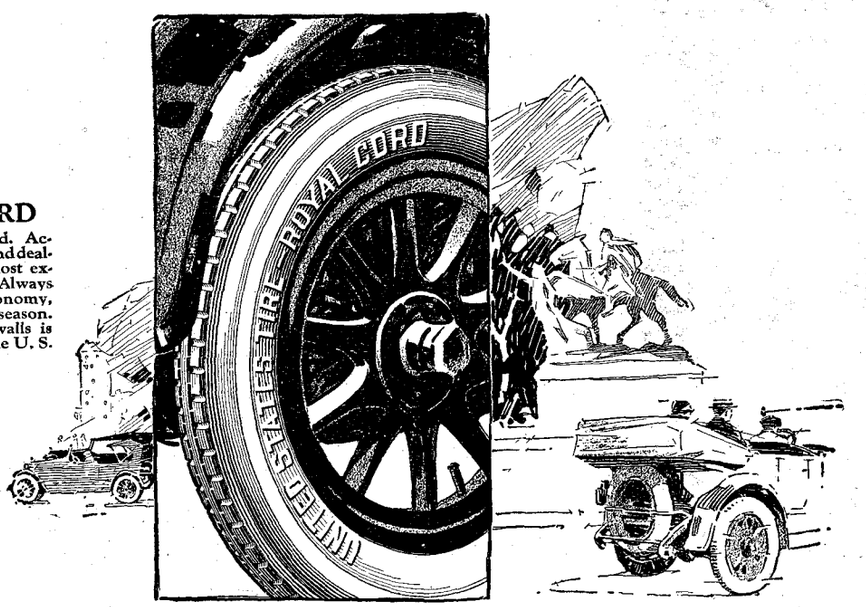
A famous tire—a famous tread. Acknowledged among motorists and dealers alike as the world's foremost example of Cord tire building. Always delivering the same repeated economy, tire after tire, and season after season. The stripe around the side-walls is registered as a trade-mark in the U. S. Patent Office.



You'll find a clue to tire worth in the way the tire is sold—

AT sometime or other most of us have noticed the baffled expression of a car-owner buying a tire.

Here's a man trying to use his common sense. All that he asks for is *good* service at the *right* price.

Instead the dealer quotes a "big discount."

And then the guessing begins.

* * *

"So much off the list," says the dealer.

"How good is the tire?" replies the prospective purchaser.

"As good as any," says the dealer.

"Then why the big discount?" wonders the customer.

Two men really miles apart in their transaction because there is no *confidence*.

* * *

More and more the public keeps backing away from "discount" tires.

With simple logic, thousands and thousands of car-owners brush aside excuses and explanations—*and put their faith in U. S. Royal Cords.*

As people say everywhere
United States Tires are Good Tires

The *par quality* tire at a *net* price.

Built by a policy that stands today, tomorrow and all the time for the best expression of what human science knows about cord pneumatics.

Sold to the user with a consciousness of what he is always entitled to—with a deep respect for *confidence* as the surest basis for all human transactions.

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U. S. Royal Cords never have discharged their responsibilities of leadership in so far-reaching a way as *now*.

In the face of all tendencies to sacrifice tire standards to meet market emergencies—you will find U. S. Royal Cords defending the *quality pledge* which every vital industry owes to the public it serves.

United States Tires

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Fifty-three Factories — *The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World* — *Two hundred and thirty-five Branches*

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"The White Man's Greatest Achievement"

AN old Indian was asked to name the greatest achievement of the white man. He thought for a moment. Then he pointed at a faucet in the corner.

"*Running water,*" he said.

Your comfort, your health, your safety depends on the condition of your water supply.

Is it in good condition? Is it large enough for any sudden demand that might be put upon it?

Do not answer this question offhand. *Find out.* The war, with its labor shortage and curtailment of expense, caused a postponement of improvements in the water systems of many cities.

In many towns the water situation is serious. Public officials, although they know the facts, are helpless. They cannot do what should be done, without public support.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 29.—Sir James Craig, Ulster Premi declines Eamonn De Valera's invitati to attend a conference in Dubl preliminary to the peace conference London.

The Japanese League of Nations Socic adopts resolutions suggesting a co ference of America, Japan, and Gre Britain on disarmament, but says th Japan's mandate of the Island Yap must be regarded as a decisi neither requiring nor justifying co ment.

The Greeks evacuate Ismid, in As Minor, after a demand by the Kem forces for their surrender.

The premiers of the British dominio and representatives of India voice the increasing confidence in the League Nations at a banquet given them by t League of Nations Union in London.

An attempt to assassinate Prince Alexa der, Regent of Jugo-Slavia, fails.

June 30.—Arthur Griffith, founder of th Sinn-Fein organization; Prof. Joh MacNeill, president of the Gaeli League, and two other Sinn-Feiner members of the British House c Commons, are released from priso to attend a conference with Eamon De Valera.

The Allied High Commission informs th Porte that violation of the neutral zon surrounding Constantinople will b regarded as an act of war.

A bronze copy of Houdon's marbl statue of George Washington, the gif of Virginia to Great Britain, is un veiled in Trafalgar Square, London.

July 1.—Sinn-Fein leaders hold a pre liminary consultation on Premier Lloyc George's invitation to a peace con ference in London.

The Council of Ambassadors asks thi Government if it would agree to post pone for twenty years its claims amounting to about $20,000,000, against the Austrian Government.

July 2.—The British Lord Chancellor announces that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty will automatically run another year, even if denounced before July 15.

The Far-Eastern Republic of Siberia appeals to the Russian Soviet Govern ment for aid against the Japanese and counter-revolutionary forces.

Lieut.-Gen. Karl Stenger and Major Bruno Crusius, charged by the French Government with having ordered their troops to kill prisoners and wounded men during the world-war, are put on trial at Leipzig.

July 3.—Marshal Ferdinand Foch, commander-in-chief of the Allied armies, sends a Fourth-of-July tribute to the people and Army of the United States.

Several ambushes of Crown forces by Sinn-Feiners occur in Ireland, and two Sinn-Feiners are killed after holding up a train in County Kerry.

Nicaragua requests the governments of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to remove obstacles which have prevented Nicaragua from becoming a member of the Central American Union.

July 4.—Eamonn De Valera, president of the "Irish Republic," confers with four Ulster representatives, and it is reported that complete accord was reached and that De Valera will meet Premier Lloyd George.

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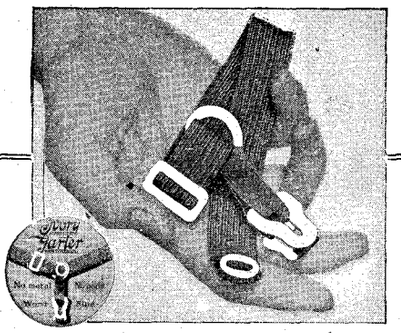

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

The Stars and Stripes float from the American Chamber of Commerce and from a few private dwellings in Berlin for the first time since the war.

Sixteen were killed and fifty wounded in an attack by Fascisti on the town of Grossetto, Italy, Friday, it is reported.

Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, finishes a ten-thousand-mile campaign in Japan in behalf of armament limitation, and declares that sentiment is favorable for a discussion of the question with the United States.

Signor Bonomi, the new Premier of Italy, forms a Cabinet to succeed that of Signor Giolitti, resigned.

A Peking message from Paris states that ratifications of the treaty between China and Germany, restoring peace, were exchanged July 1.

July 5.—Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts, Premier of South Africa, goes to Dublin to discuss peace measures with Eamonn De Valera and other factional leaders.

Asiatic cholera is spreading rapidly over the whole of European Russia, according to a report received in Stockholm.

Several women and children are reported killed in Beuthen, Upper Silesia, Monday, when French troops broke up a mob staging a pro-German demonstration.

Turkish Nationalists have occupied almost the entire Ismid peninsula, in Asia Minor, according to a dispatch from Constantinople to London.

CONGRESS

June 29.—The permanent tariff bill, which is expected to bring in $700,000,000 a year, is introduced in the House of Representatives. It raises the duties on the great bulk of imports already taxed, but makes no notable additions to the free list.

Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, introduces a bill providing for a "Bank of Nations," with a capital of $2,400,000,000, the general purpose of which is to stabilize exchange and stop speculation in exchange.

Senator Frelinghuysen's bill to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to establish seasonal coal rates is recommitted by a vote of 38 to 26.

June 30.—The House of Representatives passes the compromise peace resolution, ending war with Germany and Austria, by a vote of 263 to 59.

July 1.—The peace resolution is passed by the Senate by a vote of 38 to 19 and goes to the President.

July 5.—Representative Frear, of Wisconsin, files a Republican minority report on the Fordney Tariff Bill, saying that the rates proposed are excessive and that the measure is wrong in principle.

DOMESTIC

June 29.—Director of the Budget Charles E. Dawes addresses the President and members of the Cabinet and 500 bureau chiefs on his plans for economy and business in government.

Paper manufacturers and a committee representing 12,000 striking employees of paper-mills in the United States and Canada sign an agreement to arbitrate.

June 30.—President Harding appoints former President William Howard Taft

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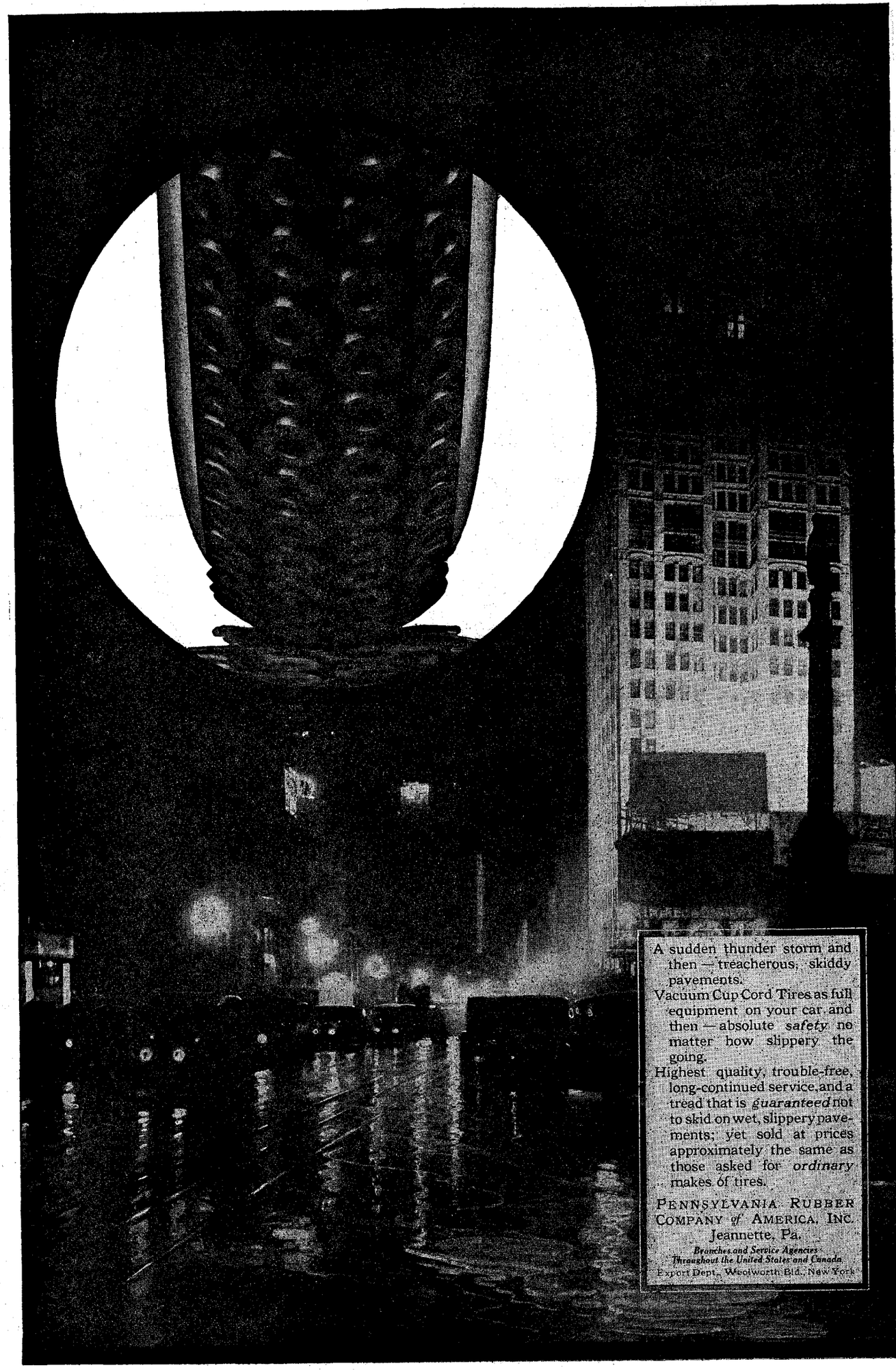

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, the nomination being immediately confirmed by the Senate by a vote of 61 to 4.

July 1.—The Standard Oil Company will discontinue shipment of oil from Mexico because of the imposition of the new Mexican export tax, according to a statement by President W. C. Teagle.

President Harding and Director of the Budget Dawes meet the budget representatives of the various governmental departments to begin pruning expenditures and practising economy under the new national-budget plan.

General Pershing assumes his new duties as Chief of Staff in succession to Major-General March, and General Harbord takes charge as executive assistant to General Pershing.

July 2.—Jack Dempsey retains the heavyweight championship of the world by knocking out Georges Carpentier, the French champion, in the fourth round at Jersey City.

President Harding signs the Porter joint Congressional resolution declaring peace with Germany and Austria.

A drop from 92 degrees two days ago to a snow-storm to-day is reported from Heise and Amoon, Idaho.

The cost of running the United States Government for the fiscal year ending July 1 was $5,115,927,689, according to a Treasury-Department statement. The figures, however, are subject to final adjustment.

July 3.—Baron Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador, issues a formal statement saying that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was never designed or remotely intended as an instrument of hostility, or even defense, against the United States.

July 4.—Two war-ships are ordered to Tampico, Mexico, to protect Americans who may be endangered by rioting consequent upon unemployment caused by the shut-down of oil-wells.

One Too Many.—A literary family to which a seventh child had just come was at a country house, and for a time a good deal of the care of the other six children devolved upon the father, who had Spartan ideas as to the upbringing of his sons. One morning he carried his two-year-old to the creek near his home to give him a cold plunge. The child objected lustily to this proceeding, but was firmly held and ducked, notwithstanding.

At the instant of the ducking, however, a brawny hand seized the Spartan father by his shoulder and flung him back, while the angry voice of the farmer, who was his nearest neighbor, roared in his ears:

"Here! None of that! I'll have the law on you for this."

For some time the father endeavored to convince the farmer that he was not trying to drown the child. Even then he wasn't wholly convinced. To the very last minute he kept shaking his head skeptically and saying:

"Well, I dunno about that. I dunno. You got six besides this."—*Harper's.*

Business Before Boosting.—A successful business man is one who can attend all these get-together noonday luncheons without letting his work go to pot.—*Dallas News.*

THE • SPICE • OF • LIFE

At All Hours.—"Has Bobbie been eating between meals?"

"Bobbie has no between meals."—*Life.*

She Knew Her French.—"The Hotel Biltless has a most wonderful cuisine!"

"You ask for tea, I suppose?"—*Dartmouth Jack-o'-Lantern.*

When There's No Place Like It.—"Your husband must enjoy his home."

"He does. Especially when I want him to take me out."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

He Was Pleasant After That.—PERKINS (during neighborly quarrel)—"By Jove, if you don't stop trying to make me angry, I'll buy my wife a new hat, and then you'll have to buy one for yours!"—*Passing Show (London).*

Now He'll Be Able to Tell 'Em.—CITY YOUTH—"What's that the calf is licking?"

COW FARMER—"That's rock salt, my boy."

CITY YOUTH—"Go hon! I've often wondered how corn-beef was made!"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Doubtless.—SHE—"Jack, I must have a complete set of new clothes! I'm sure the entire neighborhood knows my present wardrobe by heart!"

HE—"But—er—wouldn't it be cheaper to move to a new neighborhood?"—*Passing Show (London).*

The Jilt.—CHARLOTTE—"Saw Joe at the movies with Mabel Saturday night. Aren't you keeping company with him now?"

GLADYS—"No. I asked him if he liked her better than me, and he said yes—so I threw him over."—*Life.*

The Prints of Peace.—"Some men," remarked the admirer of poetry, "go into politics with the idea of leaving footprints on the sands of time."

"Some do," replied Senator Sorghum. "And others are lucky if they get out without having their thumb-prints taken."—*Washington Star.*

A Matter of Looks.—A homely young English chap, having his view obstructed by the headgear of the girl in front of him, ventured to protest. "See here, miss," he said, leaning over, "I want to look as well as you."

"Oh, do yer?" she replied, in a rich Cockney accent. "Then you'd better run 'ome and change yer fice."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Natural Error.—"How did it come about," a friend of the family asked, "that old Goldbug's daughter refused Lord ——?"

"Well, you see," another friend of the family answered, "Jane Goldbug is slightly deaf, and when the Earl proposed to her she thought he was soliciting for the Red Cross, and so she told him she was very sorry, but she had promised her money in another direction."—*London Evening News.*

Catty.—"My husband has had indigestion for the past month."

"Really! I'm so sorry! I had no idea you were without a cook."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Dry Rebuke—JACK—"Didn't you see me down-town yesterday? I saw you twice."

JACQUELINE—"I never notice people in that condition."—*Columbia Jester.*

Complicated Traveling.—"The automotive industry will weather any storm because it is too firmly imbedded in our life. How soon it will reach port depends upon its pilots."—*Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record.*

Where Everything's Quiet.—HUSBAND—"The doctor has ordered me to observe the greatest possible quiet."

HELPMATE—"In that case, dear, don't you think it would be an ideal time to get back into business?"—*Paris L'Illustration.*

Anything to Oblige.—"Are you sure you can prove my client is crazy?"

"Why, certainly," replied the eminent alienist. "And what is more, if you are ever in trouble and need my services I'll do the same thing for you."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

The Stagger Toddle.—ALGY—"Parker, I'm ruined socially! Last night at the ball I drank too much and staggered into everybody."

VALET—"Scarcely that, sir. Every one's talking of you as inventing a new dance."—*Passing Show (London).*

Looking Backward.—"How did you get that scar?"

"I got that jumping through a plate-glass window in London on armistice night."

"What on earth did you do that for?"

"Oh, I don't know. It seemed a good idea at the time."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Mental Test for General Use.

1. When was the War of 1812?
2. From what province of France was Joan of Arc?
3. Who is the author of Macaulay's history of England?
4. What two countries were participants in the Spanish-American War?
5. In what season of the year did Washington spend his winter at Valley Forge?
6. Tell about the Swiss Navy.—*The Scalper.*

A Thorough Job.—In the cook's absence the young mistress of the house undertook, with the help of an inexperienced waitress, to get the Sunday luncheon. The flurried maid, who had been struggling in the kitchen with a coffee-machine which refused to work, confessed that she had forgotten to wash the lettuce.

"Well, never mind, Marie," said the considerate mistress. "Go on with the coffee and I'll do it. Where do you keep the soap?"—*Harper's.*

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